The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4339. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE REBEL ASSASSINS.

Trial of Henry Wirz, the Andersonville Jailor.

Meeting and Organization of the Military Court.

Reading of the Charges and Specifications.

He is Charged With Conspiring with Lee, Seddon and Others to Kill Union Prisoners.

Rehearsal of the Terrible Atrocities Perpetrated at Andersonville.

Defendant's Counsel Pleads Against the Jurisdiction of the Court.

They Plead that Wirz Should be Discharged Without Punishment.

They Further Claim that he is Protected Under Johnston's Surrender.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

After many hitches and seeth, the WIRZ case has at last got fairly started, and will no doubt be tried now uninterruptedly. The commission held its first session this afternoon in the Court of Claims' Hall, at 1:30 o'clock, when the prisoner, HENRY WIRZ, was brought into the court-room, guarded by eight soldiers of the Veteran Reserve Corps.

As WIRZ entered, all eyes were directed toward him, this being the first time he had been subject to public observation since he was arrested and brought here.

The prisoner is a man apparently about 41 or 42 years of age, five feet eight inches in height, hair and whiskers dark, slender, angular form, stoop shouldered, cadaverous, sallow face, thin, pinched nose, full forehead; dark blue intelligent eyes, somewhat restless; a face, in fine, denoting much intelligence, but impressing you with the idea that its owner is a man of iron will, determined in purpose, and heartless in the execution of it.

During the hearing of the case, and especially whilst the specifications were being read by the Judge-Advocate, WIRZ was quite demonstrative to his counsel, and made running commentaries upon the several charges, now and then emphatically denying their truthfulness, more particularly when the charge was made that he had ordered poisonous vaccine matter to be used in the vaccination of Union prisoners under his charge.

The prisoner's counsel are Judge HUGHES, late of the Court of Claims; Ex-Gov. DENVER, of California; CHAS. J. PECK, of Illinois; and LOUIS SCHADE, a German lawyer of this city.

This array of counsel discovers much greater ability in its composition than was found in the counsel that defended the assassins of Mr. LINCOLN, and thus far, in the matter of argument and in the substance and forms of pleadings, they have been remarkably pertinent, commendably concise, and free from that redundancy so noticeable, and sometimes verging upon the ridiculous, in attorneys of the assassination case.

Col. CHIPMAN, the Judge-Advocate, is a lawyer of fine ability, and pleasing, dignified address, who tries his case with impressive earnestness, but justly and fairly.

There is reason to believe that this investigation will not be lumbered with a thousand outside issues, and with endless cumulative evidence, as was the case in the assassination trial.

The reading of the specifications concluded, the prisoner's pleas were filed. Some of them present questions of grave importance for the determination of the commission.

WIRZ first pleads to the general jurisdiction of the court—next that he being quietly and peaceably at his home in Andersonville was offered safe conduct to and from Gen. WILSON's headquarters in Georgia, for the purpose of imparting certain important information. That he repaired to headquarters unattended by a guard, gave the required information, and was then arrested in violation of the promise of safe conduct and brought here and imprisoned.

Third—That he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and had never been in the land or naval service of the United States, and now that peace was declared the commission had no power to try him.

Fourth—He protests against a trial, and says he ought to be discharged, claiming that he was included in the terms of surrender agreed upon between Gens. SHERMAN and JOHNSTON.

Fifth—He moved to quash the charges and specifications because they were so indefinite and vague that defendant ought not to be required to answer any of the charges, and that he was not guilty of any offence punishable under the laws of war.

The defendant's counsel give notice that they will argue in full these several pleas hereafter, and also objections to the form of the order emanating from the President convening this commission.

At about 3 o'clock the commission adjourned to meet again at noon to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

The Special Military Commission convened this afternoon in the Court of Claims Room at the Capitol, Major-Gen. WALLACE, President, and Col. CHIPMAN, Judge-Advocate.

At 1:30 o'clock, Capt. WIRZ, the prisoner to be tried, was brought into the room, guarded on each side by a soldier. The prisoner was requested to rise, when Col. CHIPMAN said:

"Capt. WIRZ, you are to be tried by this Military Commission. Have you any personal objection to any of its members?"

Judge HUGHES, of the counsel, said he proposed to make no objection of a personal character. They would, however, at a subsequent stage of the proceedings, ask to be heard on the plea of general jurisdiction, especially objecting to the mode of constituting the court. But, if the prisoner was to be tried by a Military Commission, he would as soon be tried by this one as any other.

The members of the commission were then sworn.

The Judge-Advocate informed the prisoner that he was arraigned for trial under the name of HENRY WIRZ. Was that the name?

The prisoner replied that it was.

Judge HUGHES desired to say that the charges and specifications were not delivered to the prisoner until yesterday afternoon, and were not seen by his counsel till this morning. Therefore they had not sufficient time to examine them.

Col. CHIPMAN said the counsel could ask for delay after the arraignment; and then proceeded to read the charges and specifications preferred against HENRY WIRZ, as follows:

CHARGE FIRST—Maliciously, willfully and traitorously, and in aid of the then existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, and on divers other days between that day and the 10th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, John H. Winder, Lucius D. Northrup, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, —— Moore, and others, unknown, to injure the health and destroy the lives of soldiers in the military service of the United States, then held and being prisoners of war within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, and in the military prisons thereof, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Specification—In this: That he, the said HENRY WIRZ, did combine, confederate and conspire with them, the said Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, John H. Winder, Lucius H. Northrop, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, —— Moore, and others, whose names are unknown, citizens of the United States aforesaid, and who were then engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, maliciously, traitorously, and in violation of the laws of war, to impair and injure the health, and to destroy the lives, by subjecting to torture and great suffering, by confining in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, by exposing to the inclemency of Winter, and to the dews and burning sun of Summer, by compelling the use of impure water, and by furnishing insufficient and unwholesome food, of large numbers of Federal prisoners, soldiers in the military service of the United States of America, held as prisoners of war at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, within the lines of the so-called Confederate States, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, and at divers times between that day and the 10th day of April, A. D. 1865, to the end that the armies of the United States might be weakened and impaired, and the insurgents engaged in armed rebellion against the United States might be aided and comforted; and he, the said HENRY WERTZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States, being then and there Commandant of a military prison at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, located by authority of the so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, and as such Commandant, fully clothed with authority, and in duty bound to treat, care and provide for such prisoners held as aforesaid, as were or might be placed in his custody, according to the law of war, did, in furtherance of such combination, confederation and conspiracy, and incited thereunto by them, the said Robert E. Lee, James A. Seddon, John H. Winder, Lucius H. Northrop, Richard B. Winder, Joseph White, W. S. Winder, R. R. Stevenson, —— Moore, and others, whose names are unknown, maliciously wickedly and traitorously confine a large number of such prisoners of war, soldiers in the military service of the United States, to the amount of thirty thousand men, in unhealthy and unwholesome quarters, in a close and small area of ground, wholly inadequate to their wants and destructive to their health, which he well knew and intended, and whilethere so confined during the time aforesaid, did, in furtherance of his evil design, and in aid of the said conspiracy, willfully and maliciously neglect to furnish tents, barracks, or other shelter sufficient for their protection from the inclemency of Winter and the dews and burning sun of Summer, and with such evil intent, did take and cause to be taken from them their clothing, blankets, camp equipage and other property of which they were possessed at the time of being placed in his custody; and with like malice and evil intent, did refuse to furnish or cause to be furnished food, either of a quality or quantity sufficient to preserve health and sustain life, and did refuse and neglect to furnish wood sufficient for cooking in Summer and to keep said prisoners warm in Winter, and did compel the said prisoners to subsist upon unwholesome water, reeking with the filth and garbage of the prison and prison-yard, and the offal and drainage of the cook-house of said prison, whereby the prisoners became greatly reduced in their bodily strength, and emaciated and injured in their bodily health, their minds impaired and their intellects broken, and many of them, to wit, ten thousand, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof, which he, the said HENRY WIRZ, then and there well knew and intended, and so knowing and evilly intending, did refuse and neglect to provide proper lodgings, food or nourishment for the sick, and necessary medicine and medical attendance for the restoration of their health, and did knowingly, maliciously and willfully, in furtherance of his evil designs permit them to languish and die from want of care and proper treatment. And the said HENRY WIRZ, still pursuing his evil purposes, did permit to remain in the said prison among the emaciated sick and languished living, the bodies of the dead until they became corrupt and loathsome, and filled the air with fetid and noxious exhalations, and thereby greatly increased the unwholesomeness of the prison, insomuch that great numbers of said prisoners, to wit.: the number of one thousand, whose names are unknown, sickened and died by reason thereof. and the said HENRY WIRZ, still pursuing his wicked and cruel purposes, wholly disregarding the usages of civilized warfare, did at the time and place aforesaid maliciously and willfully subject the prisoners aforesaid to cruel, unusual and infamous punishment upon slight, trivial and fictitious prentences, by fastening large balls of iron to their feet, and binding large numbers of the prisoners aforesaid closely together with large chains around their necks and feet, so that they walked with the greatest difficulty; and being so confined, were subjected to the burning rays of the sun, often without food or drink for hours and even days, from which said cruel treatment, large numbers, to wit: the number of one hundred, whose names are unknown, sickened, fainted and died. And he, the said HENRY WIRZ, did further cruelly treat and injure said prisoners, by maliciously confining them within an instrument of torture called "the stocks," thus depriving them of the use of their limbs, and forcing them to lie, sit and stand for many hours without the power of changing position, and being without food or drink, in consequence of which many, to wit: the number of thirty, whose names are unknown, sickened and died. And he, the said WIRZ, still wickedly pursuing his evil purposes, did establish and cause to be designated, within the prison inclosure containing said prisoners, a dead-line, being a line around the inner face of the stockade or wall inclosing said prison, and about twenty feet distant from and within said stockade, and having so established said dead-line, which was in many places an imaginary line, and in many other places marked by insecure and shifting strips of boards nailed upon the tops of small and insecure stakes or posts, he, the said WIRZ, instructed the prison guards stationed around the said stockade to fire upon and kill any of the prisoners aforesaid, who might touch, fall upon, pass over, or under, or across, the said dead-line, pursuant to which said orders and instructions, maliciously and needlessly given by said WIRZ, the said prison guard did fire upon and kill a large number of said prisoners, to wit: the number of about three hundred. And the said WIRZ, still pursuing his evil purpose, did keep and use ferocious and bloodthirsty beasts, dangerous to human life, called blood-hounds, to hunt down prisoners of war aforesaid, who made their escape from his custody, and did then and there willfully and maliciously suffer, incite and encourage the said beasts to seize, tear, mangle and maim the bodies and limbs of said fugitive prisoners of war, which the said beasts, incited as aforesaid, then and there did, whereby a large number of said prisoners of war, who, during the time aforesaid, made their escape and were recaptured, and were by the said beasts then and there cruelly and inhumanly injured insomuch that many of said prisoners, to-wit: the number of about fifty, died. And the said WIRZ still pursuing his wicked purpose, and still aiding in carrying out said conspiracy, did use, and cause to be used for the pretended purposes of vaccination, impure and poisonous vaccine matter, which said impure and poisonous matter, was then and there by the direction and order of said WIRZ, maliciously, cruelly and wickedly deposited in the arms of many of said prisoners by reason of which large numbers of them, to wit: one hundred, lost their arms, and many of them, to wit: about the number of two hundred, were so injured that they soon thereafter died. All of which the said HENRY WIRZ well knew, and maliciously intended, and in aid of the then existing rebellion against the United States, with the view to assist in weakening and impairing the armies of the United States, and in furtherance of the said conspiracy, and with the full knowledge, consent and connivance of his conspirators aforesaid, the said WIRZ then and there did.

CHARGE SECOND—Murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war.

Specification 1—In this, that the said H. WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 8th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and he, the said H. WIRZ, acertain pistol called a revolver then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said HENRY WIRTZ in his hand then and there had and held, to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, in his, (the said HENRY WIRZ's,) custody as a prisoner of war whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound murderously inflicted by the said H. WIRZ, the said soldier thereafter died.

Specification 2.—In this that the said H. WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of September, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such, from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, willfully, and of his malice aforethought, did jump upon, stamp, kick, bruise, and otherwise injure with the heels of his boots, a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his (the said HENRY WIRZ's) custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, of which said stamping, kicking and bruising maliciously done, and inflicted by the said WIRZ, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter died.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 13th day of June, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and he, the said HENRY WIRZ, a certain pistol called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said HENRY WIRZ, in his hand then and there had and held, to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said HENRY WIRZ, the said soldier thereafter died.

Specification 4—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 13th day of May, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison, then located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and the said HENRY WIRZ, a certain pistol called a revolver, then and there loaded and charged with gunpowder and bullets, which said pistol the said HENRY WIRZ in his hand, then and there had, and held to, against and upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, in his the said HENRY WIRZ's custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, then and there feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, inflicting upon the body of the soldier aforesaid, a mortal wound with the pistol aforesaid, in consequence of which said mortal wound, murderously inflicted by the said HENRY WIRZ, the said soldier thereafter died.

Specification 5—In this: That the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of August, A. D., 1864, there and then being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did confine and bind with an instrument of torture, called "the stocks," a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; in consequence of which said cruel treatment, maliciously and murderously inflicted as aforesaid, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter died.

Specification 6—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the first day of February, 1865, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought did confine and bind within an instrument of torture called "the stocks," a soldier belonging to the army of the United States in his (the said HENRY WIRZ's) custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, in consequence of which said cruel treatment, maliciously and murderously inflicted, as aforesaid, he, the said soldier, soon thereafter died.

Specification 7.—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located, by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought did fasten and chain together several persons, soldiers belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody, as prisoners of war, whose names are unknown, binding the necks and feet of said prisoners closely together, and compelling them to carry great burdens, to wit: large iron balls, chained to their feet, so that in consequence of the said cruel treatment inflicted upon them by the said HENRY WIRZ, as aforesaid, one of said soldiers, a prisoner of war, as aforesaid, whose name is unknown, died.

Specification 8—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 15th day of May, A. D., 1864, then and there being a commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, willfully and of his malice afore thought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the poison, of which said HENRY WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States in his the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order, so as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did with a musket, loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fired at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the musket aforesaid, of which the said prisoner soon thereafter died.

Specification 9—In this: That the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the first day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such, from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his (the said HENRY WIRZ's) custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; and in pursuance of said order, so as aforesaid maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 10—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 20th day of August, A. D., 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison, of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States, in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order so, as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given, as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fired at the said soldier, so, as aforesaid, held a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 11—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by authority of the said so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did cause, incite and urge certain ferocious and bloodthirsty animals, called bloodhounds, to pursue, attack, wound and tear in pieces a soldier belonging to the army of the United States in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown; and in consequenee thereof the said bloodhounds did then and there, with the knowledge, encouragement and instigation of him, the said WIRZ, maliciously and murderously given by him, attack and mortally wound the said soldier, in consequence of which said mortal wounds, he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 12—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 27th day of July, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States, for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did order a rebel soldier, whose name is unknown, then on duty as a sentinel or guard to the prison, of which said WIRZ was commandant as aforesaid, to fire upon a soldier belonging to the Army of the United States, in his the said HENRY WIRZ's custody as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and in pursuance of said order, so, as aforesaid, maliciously and murderously given as aforesaid, he, the said rebel soldier, did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid; he, the said rebel soldier did, with a musket loaded with gunpowder and bullet, then and there fire at the said soldier so as aforesaid held as a prisoner of war, inflicting upon him a mortal wound with the said musket, of which said mortal wound he, the said prisoner, soon thereafter died.

Specification 13—In this, that the said HENRY WIRZ, an officer in the military service of the so-called Confederate States of America, at Andersonville, in the State of Georgia, on or about the 3d day of August, A. D. 1864, then and there being commandant of a prison there located by the authority of the said so-called Confederate States for the confinement of prisoners of war, taken and held as such from the armies of the United States of America, while acting as said commandant, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault upon a soldier belonging to the army of the United States in his, the said HENRY WIRZ's custody, as a prisoner of war, whose name is unknown, and with a pistol called a revolver, then and there held in the hands of the said WIRZ, did beat and bruise said soldier upon the head, shoulders and breast, inflicting thereby mortal wounds, from which beating and bruising aforesaid, and the mortal wounds caused thereby, the said soldier soon thereafter died.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and A. A. D. C., Judge-Advocate.

Col. CHIPMAN asked the prisoner: What answer have you to make?

Judge HUGHES replied that the charges were delivered to the prisoner only yesterday afternoon, and were not seen by his counsel, viz.: Messrs. HUGHES, DENVER, PECK and LOUIS SCHODE, until this morning. He submitted the question whether a reasonable time should not be given to the prisoner to prepare for defence or not? What made an extension of time still more important was, that three or four weeks ago a totally different set of charges were served to those who proposed to defend him, and on which preparations to that end alone had been made.

The charges just read were different in substance and form, and certainly twenty-four hours' notice was not sufficient to consider them.

Col. CHIPMAN felt it to be his duty to state that the charges served two or three weeks ago embraced precisely the substance, but not the form, of these just preferred. The only addition is the charge of conspiracy, which include the acts heretofore alleged. Therefore, the counsel should be prepared to meet them. There should be no unreasonable delay. We had subpœnaed a number of witnesses from the South, and a hundred witnesses for the government were now in attendance.

Judge HUGHES replied that the counsel designated no time. They asked no undue or unnecessary indulgence, but wished to facilitate the business of the commission. As to the substance of the charges to which the prisoner pleads not guilty, they were different from those heretofore prepared. One set called upon him to defend his own life only, but the other just read to this court, required him not only to defend his own life, but that of Gen. LEE, and half a dozen others.

Col. CHIPMAN desired the gentleman to indicate for whom he appeared.

Judge HUGHES replied: "We appear for the prisoner now on trial. The Judge-Advocate was, no doubt, aware that when the proof of a conspiracy is once made out, the prisoner is responsible for the acts of all engaged in it."

Col. CHIPMAN desired the entry to be made that these gentlemen appear only for the prisoner, and it should be understood whether, without authority, they should defend anybody else.

Judge HUGHES—We only desire to defend Capt. WIRZ. We may object to the form of the charges, the first of which is a conspiracy, and not only a conspiracy, but actual crimes under it. The other charge is murder with thirteen specifications. If these specifications of murder come under the civil law, then we propose that this court cannot take jurisdiction, but if they come under military law this court might take jurisdiction. I wish to submit to the court that they lay down some rule by which they are to be governed during this trial. This is an order emanating from the President of the United States, appointing a Military Commission, not to try a particular case, but any case that may be brought before it, and it does not appear that this case has been sent here. The one statute gives military courts jurisdiction over civilians in cases where persons are found lurking about as spies. No jurisdiction is conferred in cases of conspiracy. The prisoner is charged with treasonable conspiracy and murder. Then, do we know that it was the intention of the President to send such a case here? We have no evidence that the charges emanated from any other source than the Judge-Advocate of this court.

Judge CHIPMAN said, while not designing to answer the fallacy of Judge HUGHES, he would merely remark that the practice has been to try any case properly coming before the court. The order reads "for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before the court." All the books lay down the rule that the Judge-Advocate shall prepare the cases for adjudication. Several cases have already been decided; the point is not a new one. The case is not required to be formally prepared and sent to the court. The court is constituted for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, and the prisoner is here to be tried.

The Court, with closed doors, decided to overrule the plea of the counsel for the accused.

Judge HUGHES, in order, as he said, to facilitate proceedings, filed several pleas. First, denying the jurisdiction of the court to try the prisoner, it having no authority to do so, either by statute or well-established usage. Second. That this case is not brought before it by competent authority. Third. That the prisoner is a naturalized citizen, and was never in the land or naval service of the United States. Now being at peace, and civil war ceased, there is no authority to punish him. The prisoner protests he ought not, therefore, to be tried, but discharged from custody. He also claims that just before the time of his arrest at Andersonville, Capt. NOYES, on duty near that place, applied to him for information, which he cheerfully communicated to him, and he accompanied Capt. NOYES to Gen. WILSON's quarters, the former promising him safe conduct and giving him an assurance that he should not be arrested. The prisoner relied on the good faith of Capt. NOYES; but notwithstanding the above repeated assurances, the prisoner was seized, held in confinement, and brought to Washington. The prisoner further protests that he ought not to be held any longer for the reason as set forth at length, that he came within the terms of the capitulation between Gen. JOHNSON and Gen. SHERMAN. The defendant also asks the court to quash the several charges and specifications, because they are each and every one uncertain and indefinite as to the time and the offence, and the allegations are so indefinite and vague that he ought not to be tried upon them; and, further, that they do not charge him with any offence punishable under the laws of war.

Mr. DENVER inquired what rules were to govern, whether the rules of court-martial or some other rules.

Gen. WALLACE, the President of the Court, replied that the Court would serve the counsel with a copy of the rules relative to the argument and the motions.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Scheme to Exterminate the Colored Race.

From the Southern Christian Intelligencer of Aug. 5.

If one-tenth part of the reports are true in regard to the ill treatment of the blacks, which are coming from all parts of the South, thicker and faster, a most shocking state of things exists. From localities where there are no national troops comes reports that these unfortunate creatures are being hunted down like dogs and dispatched without ceremony. The newspapers in the South are filled with accounts of the brutal murders which foot up to an aggregate of several hundred deaths per day, which is doubtless only a small fraction of the number noticed. An Alabama paper says that this business has become so extensive and common that some planters even boast that they could manure their lands with the dead carcasses of negroes. Seriously speaking it is a matter which demands the prompt attention of the authorities at Washington.

If negroes can be shot down daily in garrisoned towns where the authorities are unable to stop this state of things, it is very reasonable to suppose that this brutal work is carried on more extensively where the blacks have no protection. This wholesale murdering of human being is, we fear, the practical working of the conspiracy to exterminate the colored race, which is revolting to the Christian age. A just God will hold the Government of the United States, which is responsible for the welfare of these people, to a strict accountability for every life thus sacrificed. Deserting these innocent and helpless beings and denying them proper assistance and protection in the hour of need, and thus leaving them to their fate, is an inhumanity as cruel as the grave, a crime for which the nation will be punished by financial bankruptcy, chaotic discord and disunion, or a pestilence, which will not leave enough of the living to bury the dead.

Our neighbor of the *National Democrat*, an ex-member of the "Golden Circle" and a reformed rebel, in referring to this subject in his recent issue, says: "This alarming increase of death amongst the blacks is, we fear, but the developing of the extensive conspiracy alluded to by us in our last, which has for its object the reënslavement of the negroes *or their entire extermination*, (more likely the latter,) which was not expected would be apparent to the public until after the withdrawal of the national troops, and our readmission to the Union had been secured. Good behavior and discretion having accomplished this, then they—the Knights of the Golden Circle—count on the protection and assistance of the State and local authorities, even if the Southern States are obliged to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which is claimed will be a dead letter in any event. The armies disbanded, all fears of renewed hostilities removed, and the ascension of the Democratic party to power, is, according to their figuring, also to be realized as a matter of course. Those whom the gods seek to destroy they first make mad. Therefore, we again say that, unless this barbarous work ceases, we fear that Gen. BUTLER will succeed in his project of organizing a black battalion in every county in the South, to be maintained by the proceeds realized from the confiscated lands of the disloyal, which he claims is the remedy, together with negro suffrage, which will secure tranquillity to the government, protection to the colored people, and justice to all concerned. All this will be realized, unless the Southern people withhold their sympathy and encouragement from these malcontents. In thus exposing their fiendish designs, we hope to destroy their evil influence, and secure our prompt return to the Union, which will not be accomplished for years to come, if these confirmed and irreconcilable Secessionists are left to prosecute their suicidal work."

From the Raleigh Progress, Aug. 16.

SIX NEGROES KILLED.—We learn from Col. LAWRENCE, Commandant of the post at Goldsboro, that six negroes were killed at or near Warsaw some two weeks ago. The facts, as related to Col. LAWRENCE, were as follows: The former owner of the blacks left on the approach of the Union army, the blacks remaining. They went to work and made a crop. The former owner returned recently, and ordered them to leave. The negroes refused, and the proprietor of the place, getting some neighbors with arms, ordered them off again, and on their refusal to go, attacked them, killing six. These facts being reported at Wilmington, a company of soldiers was sent up, and the affair will be investigated by the authorities at Wilmington, if it has not been done already.

THE HOUSATONIC DISASTER.

VERDICT OF THE JURY OF INQUEST.

The Disaster Caused by Culpable Negligence on the Part of Railway Officials.

DISSENTING MINORITY REPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Monday, Aug. 21.

We present below the verdict of the jury of inquest on the Housatonic Railroad murders. As will be seen, it is signed by but ten of the jurors, two of the gentlemen dissenting, and making a minority report, which we also give.

This verdict goes to the Superior Court now, and it will be the office of the State-Attorney to prosecute the guilty or culpable parties, coroners' juries having, under the Connecticut statutes, no authority or power to punish or determine the extent of guilt of the parties whose acts have caused the death of any person or persons, being restricted to simply inquiring into cause.

VERDICT OF THE JURY OF INQUEST.

Fairfield County, ss.: Bridgeport, Aug. 18, 1865.—The undersigned jurors being duly impanneled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the deaths of Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, Mrs. Maria Thorne, Mrs. Sarah Eagan, Mrs. Charlotte Cable, and Samuel Croful, Wm. Memmott, Thos. O'Brien, Geo. W. Mansfield and Samuel B. Demming, do find said persons came to their deaths on the 15th and 16th days of August, 1865, they being passengers on the Housatonic Railroad, about four miles of Bridgeport, in consequence of a collision between the locomotive "Fairfield" and the regular morning passenger train from Bridgeport to Pittsfield; said passenger train having overtaken a disabled freight train near Trumbull Church, was backing toward Bridgeport, in connection with the said train, at the time of the collision. The passenger train left Bridgeport at 10:45, and the locomotive "Fairfield" about fifteen minutes later. The locomotive was sent out on a trial trip by Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, Master Mechanic of the Housatonic Railroad, and was under the charge of EDMUND R. LYMAN, engineer. The collision occurred at a curve in the road, at about 11:20 A. M. The passenger train was in charge of Mr. H. L. PLUMB, Conductor, who was accompanied by Mr. CHARLES HUNT, President and Superintendent of the road. The instructions from Mr. WINSLOW to the engineer were either to "go a short distance up the road," or to "go four or five miles," the evidence being conflicting on this point. The jury find among the printed regulations of the Housatonic Railroad, with which the master mechanic, all conductors and engineers were furnished, the following, viz:

Rule 5.—Station agents are required to hand the conductor of each train a memorandum of the departure of the preceding train; if trains are stopped on the road the conductor must always send signals in each direction, and the conductor of trains delayed at stations on the line of another train, must send signals to warn the approaching train.

Rule 12.—A red flag by day and a red lantern by night must always be exhibited upon an engine when an engine other than that of a regular train is to follow, and in case a regular train is divided into two or more distinct trains, flags will be kept flying upon the engines of all the trains except the last. A white flag displayed upon an engine is a signal that an extra train is to pass in an opposite direction.

Rule 26.—In all cases of doubt, take the safe side.

The jury find that regulation twelve was violated by Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic, and EDWARD R. LYMAN, engineer, by omitting to place a flag on the preceding train, they having the entire control of the locomotive "Fairfield." We also find that regulation five was violated by Mr. CHARLES HALL, President and Superintendent of the road, and also by Mr. HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor of the passenger train, by omitting to "send a signal in each direction when the train stopped upon the road," it being the duty of said conductor to insist upon a strict adherence to the regulations, notwithstanding the presence and direction of his superior officer. We also find that Rule No. 26 was violated by all of the above-named parties. Had not these proper and salutary regulations been disregarded, these terrible results would not have occurred. In consequence of the careless neglect of these simple precautions by the officers and employes of the road, ten human lives have been sacrificed. We, the undersigned jurors, having considered the evidence given to us, do on our oath say Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, Mrs. Maria Thorne, Mrs. Sarah Eagan, Samuel Croful, William Memmott, Thos. O'Brien, Geo. W. Mansfield, Samuel B. Demming and Charlotte Cable, came to their deaths from a collision on the Housatonic Railroad, on the 15th day of August, 1865, between a passenger train and the locomotive "Fairfield," which collision occurred in consequence of the culpable negligence and want of proper care and caution on the part of CHARLES HUNT, President and Superintendent, HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor, ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic, and EDWARD R. LYMAN, engineer, on said railroad.

DWIGHT MORRIS, Foreman,	JOSEPH A. BANKS,
J. E. DUNHAM,	L. MYRON SLADE,
SAL.M B. SUMNER,	R. TOMLINSON,
WM. B. HOLCOMBE,	WM. WAY,
LEVI HUBBEL,	GEO. W. OLMSTEAD.

MINORITY VERDICT.

The minority dissent on some parts of the whole; especially to so much of the above verdict as relates to Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic of the company, and EDWIN R. LYMAN, engineer of the engine "Fairfield." We fully concur with the rest of the jury to that part of the verdict relating to CHAS. HUNT, President of the company, and HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor of the passenger train. We are unable to give our assent, taking the fifth regulation by itself. We understand it requires a train that has been stopped to flag approaching trains only. We think this the true and just construction, whether this regulation is viewed alone or in connection with the twelfth regulation, and it is admitted that such has always been the construction given by the officers and employes of the company. No flag was placed on the engine of the passenger train, and under the twelfth regulation no engine or train had a right to be on the track at all until fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock, the regular time for the next train to leave the Bridgeport depot, and under these regulations there could be no approaching train on the track till that hour. This passenger train had at least twenty-five minutes in which to back down three and a half miles to Bridgeport, before any engine or train had the right to approach on the track. Had regulation twelve been complied with, this extra engine would have been approaching the train, and in that event, had either the President or the conductor failed to have sent out flags, as required by the fifth regulation, they would have been guilty of criminal negligence. But, under these regulations, we cannot find that Mr. HUNT or Mr. PLUMB have been guilty of negligence or carelessness in the management of the passenger train. Non-compliance with regulation twelve appears to have been the sole occasion of this lamentable accident.

WM. K. SEELY, } Jurors.
WM. J. STEVENSON, }

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 21.

This morning a counterfeit fifty-dollar note of the United States was presented at the Mint in this city. It is apparently and doubtless from a new plate, and is pronounced a dangerous fac-simile of the genuine fifties.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

FROM CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA.

Railroad Speed South—Historic Ground Passed Over—Impressions from the Country Traversed—War's Ravages—Appearance of Atlanta—The Hospital—The Commandant—The Negroes and What They Need.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1865.

The railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta, a distance of 136 miles, has been in running order for about three weeks. Having been at Murfreesboro two or three days ago, I was fortunate to find at the depot where I purposed to take the cars for Chattanooga, a car furnished specially to members of the Sanitary Commission, to convey them to this point, and possibly as far South as Macon, Ga.

On this car was Judge E. ROOT, of Milwaukee, who has been for nearly two years over the operations of the Nashville branch of the Sanitary Commission, a gentleman well known all along the Southern route, and who has rendered vigorous and effective services in behalf of the great cause, to which he has devoted his energies with unwearied zeal and earnestness. With him, were Capt. BRAYTON, for a long time connected with the Soldiers' Home of Nashville; Capt. MILLS, one of the efficient Quartermasters of the city at the time when the Quartermasters' duties were the most arduous; Messrs. NEWBERRY, SILL and HOLBROOK, of the Kentucky branch of the Sanitary Commission; Messrs. MCLEARY and JENNINGS, and Senator FOWLER, one of the new United States Senators from Tennessee, and a very genial and intelligent gentleman. Several ladies, the near kin or friends of the foregoing, were also of the party, which consisted in all of some twenty-five persons. Your correspondent was invited to take a seat in the cars provided for this party, and at their kind invitation was induced to extend his visit from Chattanooga, which was its proposed limit, to the famous city of Atlanta, a place, by the way, which he had long desired to see, and which he rejoiced to be able to see under circumstances so favorable.

Starting from Chattanooga at 8 A. M., the point of destination was reached at 7½ P. M. This rate of speed, being only about 11½ miles an hour, is about the usual rate on this road at the present time. The number of stoppages is large, and the stay at most of them is long. The rate of speed on the Nashville and Chattanooga route is no faster, the whole distance, which is 151 miles, being performed usually in from thirteen to fourteen hours.

It would hardly do to designate the train conveying passengers between Nashville and Chattanooga, or from the latter place to Atlanta, as the "lightning express," for this class of trains usually does its work, including stoppages, at the rate of 30 miles the hour. I left Cincinnati not long since, one morning at 6 o'clock. The next morning at 8 o'clock, I got off the cars at Schenectady, a distance of 730 miles, run in twenty-six hours. This is doing things in the true modern railroad style. The southern roads, however, as indeed nearly all things southern, are at present, in little more than the embryo state of progress. Growth can only come to them gradually. Within a quarter of a century, with the smiles of Providence on the sunny land, we may expect to see them rival the enterprise and swiftness of locomotives marking the grand region lying north of Mason's and Dixon's line.

Chattanooga and the whole region south of it bordering the great Southern railroad lines, is now historic ground. The places along the track, insignificant in themselves, have been lifted into immortality by the momentous events of which they respectively constituted the theatre. The little streamlet Chickamauga, which winding among the hills south of Chattanooga, and crossed several times by the cars in their southward progress, within a few miles of the latter town, is a name familiar as a household word to the ear of the world.

Its name is forever synonymous with the terrific and most bloody struggle which its banks witnessed a short two years ago, and which, but for the indomitable tenacity of THOMAS, had resulted in one of the most overwhelming disasters to our army that the war had brought forth. Ringgold is reached 20 miles from Chattanooga; Tunnel Hill, where the cars plunge through a hole in the side of the mountain, seeming like a rabbit's burrow looked at from the distance of a mile; Buzzard's Roost, a wild, rugged-looking pass, through a series of high, cone-shaped hills on either side, on which a small and determined force perched, would seem quite able to hurl back twenty times their number of foes; Dalton, a pretty rural village once, lying among romantic hills and noble forests, now glaring grimly upon the passers-by from the ruins of burnt houses and homes desolated, speaking in eloquent and most affecting language how direful is the energy of war, falling, as it is so apt to do, upon peaceable communities,—these are all places which, as they rise one by one upon the view, suggest vivid and pregnant memories.

At Dalton, amid the wreck of what was once regarded, no doubt, as the beauty of the quiet hamlet, arose the plain, humble-looking spire of a neat, rural church, and this spire surmounted by a small United States flag. Had this flag only continued from the first to wave, through all the sunny South, what a world of misery had been spared the poor people, who madly following a wretched phantom raised by a few mad rebels, brought dire disaster and calamity on themselves and their children. Then follow Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, from which a lateral road branches off to Rome, 15 miles distant; Cartersville mostly burnt, Allatoona Pass, ninety-six miles from Chattanooga, every one of which places is associated with some skirmish, a struggle of our heroic advancing army with the stubborn enemy, having one uniform result—the pressing back of the rebels' ranks, the pressing forward of our irresistible masses. Kenesaw Mountain next rises before us as we roll on, famous for one of the fiercest and least satisfactory struggles of the stern conflict—a name associated with the dying groans of hosts of our noble men, and with the death of one of the most chivalrous and heroic of the many self-denying leaders whose blood sealed their devotion to the cause of their country, Major-Gen. MCPHERSON. Then a few miles further on, and twenty miles from Atlanta, we reach Marietta, the largest town yet met on the route—at least the largest before the rebellion, and from even present appearances a place, when in its palmy state, of no common beauty and advantages—lying now in sackcloth and ashes. The Chattahoochee is next reached, six miles from Atlanta, a mere creek, hardly as large as those which at Catskill and Rondout empty into the Hudson—a sweet and gentle little stream, however, flowing through a picturesque valley, and seeming to scout all idea of its volume ever being increased by human blood shed on its banks and mingling with its placid current. A little time more and we are whirled into the midst of a perfect network of rails, and scores of locomotives and cars of all sorts standing on the interlacing tracks, and we at once are sensible that our destination is reached and we are in Atlanta. It is now, however, nightfall, and nothing, except glancing lights and a dim outline of dismantled buildings, is to be seen, and we must patiently await the morrow.

Before commencing our survey, however, it may be proper to note the general impression received from the sights seen along the route between the two points already named. The face of the country throughout nearly all the distance is rough, in spots mountainous, and covered with a dense forest growth, of which oak, in several varieties, predominates. Some hickory and pine are interspersed, but beach and maple are rare. Here and there clearings are met, with occasional patches of sugar-cane and corn, the latter bearing no comparison indeed with what the fields of middle Tennessee present. The country along the route may in fact be called a vast wilderness, so far as cultivation is concerned, and one wonders continually how the people throughout the region contrive to live. They look a shiftless, poverty-stricken class, their appearance indicating them unmistakably as belonging to the numerous race known as "poor whites."

Of the people seen at the various stations where the cars stop, this class is sure to be present in largest numbers. Men, women and children, in coarse and often tattered garments, proclaiming as well pinching destitution as a very low grade of intelligence. Many of these people had poor, half-ripe apples and small hard peaches to sell, the latter the fruit of the common peach tree, grown for generations through the region, without graft or inoculation. In fact, no evidence of anything like careful or intelligent cultivation could be discerned anywhere on the route. No fields appeared where grain had been cut; no potatoes were growing, or turnips or cabbages; no vegetable gardens about the houses passed; the few sprinklings of corn here and there, looking as if they felt themselves out of place in the prevailing barrenness—were all that relieved this grim picture of unthrift and penury. Even the valley of the Chattahoochee, which seemed as fertile naturally as beautiful, lay spread out before the eye an ugly barren, broken by a few acres of corn in one direction, a mere speck upon the broad, weed-and-thistle-covered acres around it.

This may be partly the effect of the war that has wasted the region. The track of SHERMAN'S army is marked by the ruins of buildings and the destruction of property. Every place on the route shows what a desolation war is. The business part of every town is in ruins, and private dwellings have often shared the overthrow. The real cultivators of the soil, the blacks, were freed from the yoke by the stern march of the victorious army, and the lands they tilled now lie, to a great extent, at least, without their yearly crops. Crowds of contrabands are found at every station along the line, the most of them with no fixed employment, and with no definite purpose. Numbers of the poor white people of the country gather also at these points, as purposeless to appearance, as wretchedly destitute, and with a prospect as little cheering for the future as their newly-emancipated fellow-paupers of the sable race. The country needs all its laborers to repair the waste and exhaustion of war, and in the loss of these, the supplies, always scanty for the poor whites, must be scarcer still. The cold season will soon be here, and the prospect is dismal enough. I know not what miracle is to save multitudes of these poor, black and white, from fearful suffering during the wintry months.

The first view of Atlanta, after reaching the spot where its depot stood, is painfully saddening. Wreck and ruin before and behind you; wreck and ruin on every side. The order to destroy applied only to its business portion—the very heart of the city—but the execution of the order involved the destruction of other property unavoidably. The depots, car-houses, machine-shops, manufactories of various kinds, insurance and other offices, banks, hotels, stores and shops of every name and variety—these have been swept away by the fiery flood, and with them, of course, not a few private dwellings. Indeed, on the bluffs about the city, the ruins of many a dwelling appear, the effect, probably, of the shelling, which is not apt to discriminate a private residence from a public or business one.

The number of buildings destroyed is put down at about 450 of all kinds—nearly half of the entire number of buildings that the city contained. The buildings destroyed are vastly more valuable than those which remain, a large proportion of them having been constructed of brick or stone, their very ruins showing many of them to have been stately and costly edifices. In fact, Atlanta, with a population before the war of not more than 15,000 or 16,000, had become a business centre of great importance. Its aid, as a manufactory of many articles needed to carry on the rebellion, was regarded as of essential moment. The efforts to hold it were tremendous. The fall of the place was felt to be a blow of deadly force and consequence.

A stroll through the town reveals many things curious and striking. Passing through several streets cumbered with various rubbish and masses of fallen houses, the old court-house stands before you, the most conspicuous structure that the fire has left. It is a large square brick building of two stories, crowned with a quaint pepper-box shaped tower, with rude dials, which, however, do not tell the minutes as they pass. Federal guards are in it and around it. A jail is also here for refractory contrabands, the ground windows being barricaded with iron rails planted upright. Near this building are four churches, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, Methodist and Roman Catholic—all small and unpretentious structures, the two former rejoicing in modest wooden spires. An Episcopal Church has been burned—the only edifice of this character that fell a victim to the flames. Adjoining the spot where it stood are the First Presbyterian Church, a Baptist, a Methodist and an African—the sum of all the churches that the city contained. These last are at the northeast corner of Atlanta, where at times the shelling was severe. The Presbyterian Church was struck several times, damaged much, but not destroyed. Many buildings around it bear the marks of the shells thrown from our batteries. The effects of the shelling were greatly destructive and not unfrequently fatal. Many more lives were lost by the fearful missiles, that fell at times among crowds, than the papers have recounted. Persons on the ground during the fearful ordeal were witnesses of occasional scenes of thrilling interest and horror.

Few appearances of "reconstruction" are visible as yet. Very many of the citizens sent away by Gen. SHERMAN have returned to find stores and homes in ashes, and with no means to erect others. I noticed not over half a dozen buildings going up on the ruins of those toppled down. A number of wooden shanties have been run up for temporary use by greedy money-seekers; but the people seem too exhausted or paralyzed by the shock received to have attempted anything toward rebuilding. The walls of a brick building, which the fire thus far spared, have been covered over rudely with boards, and a barber, of fourteen years' professional service in his art there, is now briskly plying his accustomed work. The inevitable Adams Express has an office opened among the ruins, and several government offices keep it company near by. A small wooden structure or two have been erected by the railroad powers for present exigencies, and with these exceptions, with a few wretched liquor-saloons thrown in, there is nothing in Atlanta that deserves the name of business.

There is but one hospital in the town, located in the old Medical College, on the outskirts. There are only about 100 patients in it, of whom a fourth are colored. Dr. H. A. BUCK is surgeon in charge, who courteously showed us through the wards and the museum of the establishment. The most noticeable thing in the latter, was a large tank containing seventeen dead bodies, deposited therein in pickle before the rebellion, and designed, probably, to be used scientifically, about the time that rebel notes were announced redeemable, viz: "six months (or therabouts) after the declaration of peace between the United States and the Confederate States of America." Two of the subjects in the interesting collection named, were persons who had been hung for crime.

The commandant of the post is Brig.-Gen. SALM SALM, late of the Sixty-eighth New-York Infantry. This regiment, with two colored ones, are the force stationed at Atlanta, and thought sufficient for all needful purposes. The rations issued hitherto by the government with so liberal a hand to black and white, are suspended by a recent order so far as the whites are concerned, and will be continued to the blacks only twelve or fifteen days longer. I do not see how it will be possible to shut off the blacks thus suddenly from this necessary relief. The General informed me that the number of blacks, of all ages, who have flocked into the city from the surrounding region, cannot be less than 10,000. They encounter you, indeed, everywhere, in dense masses. They live under old tents, in huts built of tin and sheet-iron gathered from the ruins, under boards resting, one end on the ground, the other against a ruined wall, in the inside of demolished houses—everywhere the late slaves, men, women and children, are huddled together, where anything can be found to shelter them, while many sleep without other shelter than the sky, and with no hope of the morrow's daily bread, beyond what the good government affords.

The mass of these are without employment. The government employs many, and individuals in the city employ some, giving them from 50 to 75 cents a day, for which sum Sambo often refuses to work, declaring the price wholly insufficient, especially if he has others depending on him. The farmers in the country offer still less; are unwilling, in fact, to give much beyond board and clothes, and care nothing for the employe's wife or children, whether they live or die. The immediate future of these people at the South is anything but bright. The government *must* aid them for the present at least, else suffering, and disease and death must be the lot of multitudes in the inclement months. The Freedmen's Bureau is doing much, under its efficient head. There is no office of this bureau yet established in Atlanta, though there is crying need for one immediately. These untutored masses, rejoicing in the freedom God has given them, are throwing themselves upon the protection of the government with the confiding spirit of little children. They will receive protection, no doubt, but they need something more. They need a strong friend near at hand, who, acting with the authority of the government, will stand ready to hear their grievances, and redress them; espouse their cause against wrong and cruel treatment; strengthen them with good counsel; teach them the value of industry, self-reliance, and all the manly virtues, and render them in general that material and moral help which their new position demands, and without which freedom itself, for the present at least, instead of being a priceless boon, will become really for them a snare and a curse. Such a friend the Freedmen's Bureau has the power to send. The sooner he goes to Atlanta the better.

C. Y. S.

CENTRAL ALABAMA.

The Wants of the Multitude Typified by Those of an Individual.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CENTRAL ALABAMA, August, 1865.

As one consequence of having been fenced off from the civilized world by a hedge of bayonets on one side, and a palisade of monitors, Parrott guns, &c., on the other, for these many years, we of the South have become partially heathenized. What else could you expect of a man who has worn homespun, drunk substitute coffee made of parched potatoes, and taken his juleps without ice, and of "cornfed" whisky for four years. And yet it may be that a benighted native, assisted by his familiarity with the mind and heart of this section, will be able to give as just views of the true state of feeling in our midst, as the lynx-eyed ones who have come from the North, to walk up and down in our land and go to and fro upon it.

Of course, now that the war is over, it is very difficult for newspapers to furnish that modicum of intense excitement, that the people have luxuriated in so long, that it has become almost a necessity of comfortable existence. A man accustomed to breakfast on several thousand killed and wounded, and sup on a whole city done brown by the torch of war, finds it difficult to relish the flat insipidity of Mike O'Flaherty's exploits, as detailed in the police reports; difficult to worry down the hundreds of miles of tough cable served up for his morning's meal. He clamors for something juicier than dusty, tumbling brick, and whimpers dolefully over the dry toast of stolen bank bills. What shall be done?

The "Land of Dixie" has long been the great storehouse whence these dainty, bloody morsels were drawn. What more natural than to look thither still? So long as the Confederacy was "alive and kicking," it supplied the desideratum in no stinted measure. But now Babylon the mighty is fallen, is fallen, and with her one great branch of the traffic of the news-mongers. But no, they will not be cheated of their accustomed gains; they will galvanize the dead monster, and cause him still to play—in print—such fantastic tricks before high heaven as shall tickle the palates of the spoiled news epicures. What is the consequence? Why, we who here are looking with astonishment on the dead dragon, late so dreadful in his horrid writhings—astonishment to see how utterly dead he lies—we, I say, are startled by the announcement in the papers of your section that he gives signs of life; that he is up again; that he is wreathing his coils again about the negro, and shooting out his tongue, all steeped in venom as of yore, against the Northern man. Now, doubtless, such statements have a spicier flavor and are sweeter to the toothsome reader than the flat, insipid truth on which we look. Truly, the dragon must be coiling quite softly and hissing full quietly, not to awaken our attention here upon the spot. Doubtless it chimes better with the romantic ideas many entertain of the blood-thirsty, revengeful chivalry, to picture them darkly plotting grim plans of revenge, then as absorbed in the very commonplace and dismal struggle for something to eat and wear. Southern men, pretty generally, so far at least as my observation goes, for I would be circumspect, have stomachs and backs; and though it may seem scarcely credible, they have a pretty strong tendency to line said stomachs and clothe said backs duly and well. Now most of us not having had a decent meal or genteel suit for years, our appetites have reached the acme, and the instinct of gentility, so long outraged, is in open arms. Why, Sir! the first sight I caught of a lot of Yankee shoes, cumbering the counter, my "cornfed" cowhides began to pinch me sore; and when coats, pants, &c., genuine gentlemen's goods, burst on my sight, I was beside myself. My old homespun coat, my mother's handiwork, atoning by its prodigious amplitude and longitude of tail for meanness of material—how I forgot all my former pride in it, how I loathed its spindling shadow on the wall, until in sheer desperation I tried to palm it off upon an unsuspecting "darkie." Yet all was cash and I hadn't a single cent. How I longed for the greenbacks, that I might turn out a gentleman again, and buy some of those sweet little hats for my babies, and redeem my wife from the horrors of shabby dress. I tell this jovially, but it is sober truth. The thought of genteel clothing haunted me more than the images of the imprisoned magnates of the subjugated land. Doubtless all this is far from magnanimous, quite ignoble in fact. But I don't feel very badly about it, for I am conscious of sinning in too numerous and goodly a company.

And if the thought of elegant habiliments wrought so powerfully on my mind, what shall I say of the apparition of civilized food? Did not my poor widowed mother love coffee best of all earthly luxuries, and had I not a poor, sinking, war-widowed sister, not long for earth, who yearned for the same beverage with all the moving earnestness of an invalid? What wonder, then, that I determined to have greenbacks, for they would bring food, clothing, everything. Well, then, you see what I am driving at; while I am represented as plotting treasons, nursing the spirit of revenge, &c., I am in sober, everyday reality trying to get hold of a little money to buy me a coat, breeches and boots, also sundry edibles and female extras. Am I alone? Am I meaner-spirited, less intelligent than the mass of my fellows? No; there is a mighty army of us. Not exactly in want, but on the verge of it, yet hopeful, with upturned eye and firm-planted foot. Why should we look mournfully into the past—it is irrevocable; why should we not strive wisely to improve the present—it alone is ours, while we go forth to meet the shadowy future with manly hearts.

Does not your own reason suggest to you that, unless entirely demented, we would adopt this course? Granted that we hate you with all conceivable malignity short of the pitch of utter insanity, when we look about us and see the ruins of what we once thought our country; when we remember the fearful demonstration of its inherent weakness in the very hour of apparent strength, shall we, unless lunatics, think to resuscitate it in the face of the strong antagonist that has done it to the death? Or shall we, with suicidal frenzy, go on to goad into madness the champion that has already prostrated us, thus forcing him to crush us utterly? Shall men, regardless of their dear ones, and of the cries of their own natures, still flounder on after a light which, though we once thought it celestial, has proved an *ignis fatuus*? No, Sir! We have had enough of that, and are now scratching diligently for food for our wives and children; and that demagogue who succeeds in calling us away from that imperative duty will have to be keen. There is many a wife in this Southern land who has vainly wanted her husband for "home consumption" long years, and now she's got him once more, she won't be in a hurry to send him away again. I've heard from Northern sojourners here of what bitter rebels our Southern women still are, and I am well acquainted with some of the fiercest, and right well I know not one would do the slightest thing that they thought would again involve husband or son, father or brother, in the horrible vortex of war. They use their tongues, which they think an innocuous method of letting off steam, and it won't be long ere the dear little engines will completely cool down if only they be not furnished with the fuel of notice.

In fine then, as long as it shall be imperatively necessary, let the painter of pictures for the public news mix dark and lurid colors and draw weird shapes of shadowy horror, and locate them in the sunny South. Let the people be fed on this appetizing provender, if they will have no other. But should a healthy reaction occur, and a desire for the truth arise, let him take sober colors and on a misty ground paint a diminutive porker, doing his little utmost to get what subsistence he may from the refractory soil, and beneath let him inscribe the timeworn and venerable motto, "Root hog, or die." Then let the good loyal citizens of the North wrap the draperies of their couches about them and lie down to gentle slumbers, assured that the denizens of this locality are no otherwise occupied than in rooting for a living.

And yet what can be more truly grand and exciting, or better adapted to suit any but a diseased palate, than the simple truth about this section. A people so lately one vast army is now busied only with the arts of peace; a land lately a fortress is now a farm, and the energies that hurled mighty hosts on giant foes bent almost singly to the labor of reconstructing the country.

At some other time I may tell you something of what I started to say at the outset, viz., about the "free American citizens of African descent," for I hail from the very headquarters of negrodom in Central Alabama, and have seen the elephant in all his ponderous antics throughout the war.

ALABAMA.

GEORGIA.

Speech by Judge O. A. Lochrane.

From an address recently delivered at Macon, Ga., by Judge O. A. LOCHRANE, we make the following extracts:

I am one of those who do not think the interests of the people have been swept out by the tide of fire that has rolled over us, and that the future presents no elements of hope with which to repair and rebuild the fortunes of the commonwealth. On the contrary, I regard the future as full of hope, and like the overflow of the Nile, which appears to the observer to cover the fields of Egypt with waste, but after the waters retire, leaves the land blooming with fertility and fruit. I see, after the waves of blood have subsided beneath the rainbow promise of peace, a hope that this land will bloom like the rose, and every material interest be fragrant with fruitful and prosperous realization.

Much depends upon the action and spirit of the people. When the government feels the moral power of the country is sustaining it, physical power will be dispensed with, and the sooner we illustrate our acquiescence, the sooner the government will be enabled to remove the military rule, and restore us to our peaceful and civil relations, and he who appreciates the true interest of the country, is he who rallies to the flag that floats over it. If we want to exist in the anxiety of the present—if we want to be governed by military rule—if we want to live under the discipline of armies—then a grumbling and criminating spirit will secure these to us. But if we want to live under laws of our own making, a constitution of our own framing, and rules of our own selection, we will come up like men to meet the consequences of failure, and invest ourselves with the character of American citizenship. I therefore tell you frankly that the welfare of Georgia, her future peace, security and prosperity depends upon the spirit of the people.

"I love honest men of all parties," said the great NAPOLEON, whose very name overflows history with glory; and his public acts conformed to the liberality of the sentiment. In 1800 he made the restoration of LAFAYETTE the condition of a treaty—he appointed as his aids, men who opposed his consular election—he gave a pension to the mother of LOUIS PHILLIPPE—he solaced by his bounty the last days of the last descendant of DUGUESCLIN—he raised to the Council of State men of all parties; the moderate, the royalist, and the Jacobin all united around his throne, and with tears to his tomb followed glory in mourning to its last resting-place.

This is the spirit that controls the policy of our President; for in his appointments we may read the liberality of his sentiments, and the selection of men who have differed with him, to fill the highest position in the new organization of government, illustrates his magnanimity and justice; and with such examples, let not proscription in its malignity rear its serpent head among us.

In the struggle for independence we have lost everything but our honor; we have been disfranchised, our property extinguished, but our experience has been worth something to us. We have learned that revolutions are not made with rose-water; that nations in travail have pains; that governments are easily torn down, but are built up with blood; we have learned how little freedom men have who bare their breasts to fight for it; how conscriptions and impressments may curse and afflict a people. We have learned the want of government, and what it costs; the value of personal rights, and how they may be ignored. Our experience has been useful in teaching the heart, and controlling passion; it has demonstrated that man's wisdom is as the flower of the field, the breath of air, the unsubstantial dream of vanity and vexation. We went into war on the judgment of human wisdom, to protect slavery; we came out of it with not a slave to tread our soil.

I am not going into any elaborate constitutional argument to prove that slavery is dead. It has not even a ghost in Georgia. It is enough for us to know it is gone, inevitably, irresistibly, unequivocally, and unmistakably gone; gone in fancy, gone in fact, gone now and forever. We have not time to discuss the causes, or the constitutionality of the question. We assert the fact, the open, palpable and undeniable fact, as accomplished and consummated in the gathering incidents of this century.

The profitable question before us is how to appropriate the labor of the freedman, so as to make him satisfied and the country prosperous. We have the opinion expressed everywhere that the negro will not work under any system of labor when corporal punishment is not authorized and enforced. I am not here to contest this opinion or to indorse it. To the wisdom of our legislators I leave the solution of this question, with the remark that, in my judgment, it is within the constitutional power of a State to regulate by wise laws the whole subject, and I do not anticipate the difficulties by which some are affrighted; on the contrary, I look for the peaceful solution of the free-labor system in the coming legislation of the State. The status of the free laborer is known to all governments, and the regulations of his labor familiar to all systems of legislation. It is nothing more than the law of contracts enforced by special legislation to suit the exigency.

The large population who must work to live, will cheapen labor, and the necessity of homes for helpless infancy and age will give an impulse to energy on the part of these dependents. They are without land, stock, implements of labor or money—all these the whites will furnish; and the need of labor to make capital productive, will induce justice and humanity on the part of all going into industrial or agricultural pursuits. The necessity of both interests, will unite both to protect each from uncertainty and dependence, and in the joint interests of land-owner and free labor will be evolved, kindness of feeling and justice of action, and the national union of labor and capital be easily settled on a solid basis of justice and prosperity.

Each era has its labor, every age advances a step, and the true statesman should be like nature repairing and reproducing herself, bringing to perfection new harvests, and extracting from seeming death the sap and the foliage, the fruits and the flowers. Every effort now should be amelioration, and every act to repair the fortunes of the people. The seeds of progress must be sown deep into the popular heart, and every prejudice weeded out that might choke the promise of utility or increase.

That men can shake down their convictions like apples from a tree is not to be expected; for some opinions will stick among the branches of our thoughts, no matter how the tempest of public opinion may blow and bend the popular sentiment; nor would I ask you to throw aside your opinions, feelings or sentiments—you have sympathies that come up with spirit arms from the mounds of battle-fields to twine around memory, you have wounds that will break out and bleed as some sudden touch of thought, the dead who slumber, the living who suffer, have claims upon our feelings we should not willingly let die, and the men who are hereafter called to represent Georgia, must preserve the memory of the one and support the crippled form of the other. The child of orphanage and tears shall be supported and educated, and the widow solaced in her agony, and by the public bounty protected from wetting with her tears the dry crust of poverty. Conscious in the discharge of duty; conscious of rectitude in principle, of honesty of purpose, of candor in expression, I shall go on, heedless of misrepresentation and envy, to do my whole duty toward the redemption and regeneration of Georgia. With her people all my sympathies have been excited, with her fall my fortunes have gone down, but still I can exclaim:

"More dear in her sorrows, her tears and her showers,
Than the rest of the world in her sunniest hours."

With you I have shared youth; with you in the silent grave sleep my sweetest memories; and with you, for weal or woe, I shall share the future, and sink myself embalmed into your bosom with the tears of those who knew me best, and whose living sympathy made life bloom, and roses grow over it with the softest perfumes of affection.

But, to discharge our whole duty, requires that we should not be wrapped up in memories, or cling around the pillars of disappointment. Our course is onward, as life progresses. We are unable to stand still. We must move, too; and, my friends, for the sake of the country, posterity, our families and God, let us move in the right direction—along the path of duty. Let not pride, prejudice and folly blind us, and lead us stumbling backward over a wilderness of graves to meet the embrace of death; for we must be men, not monuments; wise men, and not fools, if we would aid Georgia in her great day of reorganization. And I appeal to every man to meet like a man the consequence failure has involved, and improve the result to the advantage of the people. Let Georgia's ascension robe be a free constitution, and her ascent to justice will be short and triumphant.

Let us trust that peace, which now brings on its wings repose to our country, will not soon be torn by national discords. We want no wars in the future, no foreign conflicts to shake this continent. The elective magistrate of Mexico, under the shadow of NAPOLEON, will give a stabler government to the people than the anarchy which has flowed out of their own bickering and dissension, and the day, I trust, is far distant when the red gleam of hostile camp fires will be lit around the throne of MAXIMILIAN.

With England the Irish sentiment in this country, to some extent, pants for an opportunity to see the two nations locked in conflict. No logic can convince the delusions of prejudice, no arguments meet the passion of patriotism. Traditionary hostility to England is a sentiment of Irish pride I have neither the time nor inclination to discuss. I can only express my own convictions against the folly of shaking the whole world with terror and disaster with such a collision. As an Irishman, I say perish the thought of Ireland's opportunity amid the wreck and ruin of the civilization of this country. As an American citizen, I say forbid it heaven, that war shall redden again upon our mountain heights, or smoke along our shores. We have emerged from strife and blood to reason and peace, and the hand will not be held guiltless that draws the sword to revive the massacres of war. On this subject of war with England my judgment has changed, because I am a wiser man. I take this occasion of publicly announcing it, because I prefer to be right rather than consistent in error.

National pride and national vanity are plants easy to develop in the heat of party or partisan excitement. But, my friends, we have had war enough; four long, weary years the ground has trembled to the tread of armies—the streets have been filled with banners—the earth has been filled with graves—the air been thick with souls fluttering home to God. The din and roar of strife has echoed throughout the land, and our Southern fields have been ploughed with fire and cannon—the flowers of peaceful homes have been trampled down by cavalry—the climbing rose been torn from the cottage window face to droop in ruins—the bloom of beauty has grown pale in the embrace of terror—the blood with crimson speck upon the cheek, told the tale of lust—hearts have been broken, tears have been shed, coffin-lids pressed dearest forms, and not a spot all over the once smiling and fertile fields of the South but has been pressed by the red foot of desolation.

We have had war enough; peace with her angel tone, sweet as a spirit singing to itself in Heaven, has breathed its softness into the public ear and invites us back to the repose of civilization, and the arts of improvement.

Let us throw meet the requirements of her appeal, henceforth devoted to the new organization of industry.

Let us throw aside cavillings about constitutional questions. They are settled, and the republic lives by the will and sovereignty of the people.

Let us throw aside discussions about slavery; it is dead, and buried beneath the waves of four years' war.

Let us throw aside fear about the future of freed labor. We can control it by wise laws.

Let us throw away minor points of discussion and accept the logic of necessity, in granting all the legal rights the conditions of freedom demand.

Let us direct our minds to vital issues, and join hands with those who stand with us in principle and policy, to maintain the privileges that are within our grasp.

Let us qualify as voters, to aid in the organization of our State, and abstaining from intolerance of opinion, freely discuss every interest essential to her welfare.

Let us cultivate peace, as an emancipation from heaven, that the nation may arch its neck for a flight to immortality.

Let us see that the men who represent us in the councils of the nation are faithful, capable, and honest.

Let us frown down sectionalism, around the board, the fireside and the altar, and in a comprehensive system of social charity, embrace the practice and the creed of christians.

Let us rally around the pure and patriotic statesman, who stands to-day at the helm of State, bearing toward Georgia to take on board her new-born fortunes; for, under his inspiration of justice, all the Southern States are rising up to put on their garments of Sovereignty, and march to the bridal of States. A great procession will reach Washington next Spring—a procession of States, led into the constitution upon the arm of President JOHNSON. Georgia will be there, the blood of battles washed off in the waters of amnesty, to raise her head, and give her response amid the nation's rejoicing. Her Southern sisters will be as bridesmaids around her, and you, fellow-citizens, will be restored by the solemnities to the dignity of free citizens.

THE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA.

Complaints from the Farmers—Who Shall Support the Worn-out Slaves?

From the Richmond Whig.

We are in constant receipt of complaints from our agricultural friends, in various portions of the State, in reference to the vexatious uncertainty and inefficiency of the present labor system, if system it can be called. But while sympathizing with them in their perplexed condition, we perceive no indications of any very speedy remedy for the annoyance to which they are subjected.

The substance of these complaints we shall attempt briefly to state. It is well known that prior to the termination of the war, many able-bodied negro men had left their masters, leaving to the latter the duty of feeding and clothing and caring for the parents of such negroes, their wives and children. After Gen. LEE'S surrender, the military authorities of the Federal Government proclaimed that the slaves were all free, and had a right to contract for their own labor. The farmers of Virginia were told that they must pay these freed negroes such wages as the respective parties might agree upon. In a large portion of the State the farmers could obtain no laborers except these freed negroes, who had become greatly demoralized, as laborers, during the war. From the necessity of the case, our agricultural friends were compelled to employ these recently freed negroes, or let their plantations run to neglect and waste. But, as numbers of them assure us, their own experience and observation since the surrender have abundantly demonstrated that these freed negroes—for the present, at least—are utterly unreliable as laborers. When fair and satisfactory contracts are made with them, they violate them, with or without any pretext, as their inclinations dictate. Claiming to be free—which nobody disputes—they seem to think they have the right, notwithstanding the contracts entered into between them and their late masters, to work only when they please, and as little as they please. No amount of remonstrance or reproof, as we are told, on the part of the farmers who hire them, produces any improvement in their indolent habits; and it is not extravagant to assert that a more worthless and unproductive set of laborers cannot be found at present in any part of the civilized world. How it may be in the future, it is difficult to say; but, from reliable and trustworthy gentlemen, who have been farmers for many years, we learn that never before have these colored laborers been so idle, so fond of roaming about, and so addicted to theft as they have been since the first of May; and instead of deserving any wages for the little work they perform on the farms, the most of them do not earn their meat and bread. In defiance of these patent and well-established facts, certain persons, who know nothing about the matter, undertake to advise the people of the South to pay these freedmen as much as eight, ten or twelve dollars per month, when it is clear, we think, that one white laborer on a Pennsylvania farm will do as much work in one day as five or six negroes who have recently been emancipated in Virginia. Whether any improvement is likely soon to occur in the industrial habits of these lately freed negroes, is at least problematical—certainly the stimulus of fair wages and kind treatment has had little effect on them so far. They may be waiting for what they consider a better time coming—that is, for a division of the land among themselves, and probably the expulsion of the white population, which many of them are evidently anticipating, only, however, to be disappointed.

It is undoubtedly a fact, that upon an indefinite number of farms in Virginia, there are very many old and infirm freed negroes, living solely at the expense of their former masters, who, though without money and deserted by most of their able-bodied hands, have scorned to turn away these helpless ones, hoping to be able, somehow or other, to take care of them the remainder of their lives. In addition to these, there are many women with large families of young children (whose natural protectors have abandoned them), exclusively dependent upon the indulgence and kindness of their former masters for food, shelter, raiment and medical attendance. All this constitutes a heavy tax upon the former master—a tax, indeed, which the late master will be totally unable to bear very much longer, unless there should be a radical alteration in the industrial habits of the able-bodied men whom he has in his employ, but who, thus far, as we have shown, are performing very little service, although promptly paid their hire.

But the question naturally arises—whose duty is it to support these old negroes, who are unable to work, and those negro women, whose labor will not suffice to support them and their little children? The late master would willingly and gladly support this class of his former slaves, if he were able to do so; but the incontestible fact is, that he is not able, and, therefore, it is not his duty. But, the Federal Government having decreed the emancipation of the slaves, is it not clearly the duty of that government to provide for the support of such of the recently freed negroes as are incapable of supporting themselves? Unquestionably it is, in our humble judgment. For, with what justice or propriety can the former masters of these late slaves, or the several State governments, be required to clothe, feed, shelter and otherwise take care of so large a number of non-producers? Have not the farmers and planters of Virginia and the South incurred inconveniences, losses and sufferings enough already? Why should the Government of the United States—rich, powerful and magnanimous, too, we trust—impose upon them the enormous expense and trouble of maintaining a multitude of free negroes, without compensation?

These are pregnant questions, which we commend to the earnest and early consideration of the government, in a perfectly kind and frank spirit. We admit, as all the citizens of the South admit, that the negroes, as a general thing, both during the war and even since its close, have demeaned themselves, (save in the particulars referred to above,) in the most creditable and praiseworthy manner. They deserve the sympathy, the encouragement and the aid of every man, in either section of the Union, who has a heart in his bosom. And we are very sure that the people of Virginia, so far as their poor means will permit, will take pleasure in rendering them all the succor and assistance they may need, in their new condition. But it is absurd to expect of our citizens, however well disposed, to perform the impossible feat of supporting vast numbers of non-producers without the slightest compensation.

The Freedmen's Home Farm.

JEFF. DAVIS' OLD PLANTATION.

The Vicksburgh *Journal*, of the 3d, has the following account of affairs as they now exist at the former home of the late President of the Confederacy. It says:

A few days since we paid a short visit to "Davis' Bend," the former home of him who now sits in the gloomy cell of his casemated prison, reflecting upon sad the ruin he has wrought.

The "Bend" contains about seven thousand acres of land, a large portion of which is under a high state of cultivation. There lived JEFFERSON DAVIS and his elder brother JOSEPH. Their plantations were contiguous, and in former times yielded them large returns from enforced and unpaid labor. "The house that JEFF. built" is pleasantly situated about a mile from the river, unostentatious in appearance, a spacious cottage, with wide pleasant verandahs on all sides.

Here, when wearied "with the cares of State," Mr. DAVIS has been accustomed to find that repose so pleasant to the weary body and mind. The broad-spreading oaks still cast a cooling shade, and the many roses and flowers blooming in the garden were still as sweet at morn and eve as though they had not been the place where foulest treason had had its chosen seat.

The Bend was taken possession of nearly or quite two years ago, by the United States authorities, for the use of the freedmen who were flocking by thousands within the lines of the army.

"Poetic justice" seems realized in the taking and appropriation of these plantations for this use.

The very place where days and nights had been spent in devising means for the overthrow of the government and the rivetting firmer the fetters of the slave, was taken possession of by that strong, firm government, and men there first stood up in the manhood that freedom alone can give.

"Vaulting ambition had o'erleaped itself."

We found Maj. MEATYARD in command of the post, with the Sixty-fourth United States Colored Infantry on duty. Last Spring the lands were portioned out to individuals and companies, and efforts put forth to stimulate the colored people to commence work "on their own account," thus fitting them for the future that is opening before them.

Under many discouraging circumstances—the high water in the Spring, limited means, sickness, &c.—the result thus far has been very satisfactory. There are in cultivation between three and four thousand acres, planted with cotton, corn, potatoes and vegetables. The crops were looking finely. Cotton was beginning to open on a few of the dryest plantations, though picking will not commence to any extent before the 1st of September. It is estimated that the Bend will produce this season from 2,000 to 3,000 bales of cotton, should nothing happen to injure the crop, and from 12,000 to 20,000 bushels of corn, besides potatoes, &c.

For the aged and infirm, a "Home Farm" is carried on under the supervision of Capt. G. B. NORTON. This farm, situated on the Jeff. Davis place, has about five hundred acres in cotton and one hundred in corn. It will probably be self-sustaining, and may yield a handsome sum to the department.

The heavy rains in June threatened to prove quite injurious to the crops, and required an extra amount of labor to clear them from the weeds and noxious vines.

About one thousand rations are issued to the aged and destitute who labor on the farm.

The success of the plan of colonization, as adopted and practically carried out on the Bend, realizes all that could be expected. The freedmen have had a home, the army relieved of their presence, they have been encouraged to do and act for themselves, and learn the rudiments at least of self-responsible life, and the whole plan, so far as possible, made self-sustaining. It has been a task of no small magnitude, with but little apparent honor, and requiring an endless amount of patient labor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARROW EXPLOSION.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation.

Coroner LYNCH resumed the investigation yesterday morning into the circumstances connected with the explosion on the steamboat *Arrow*, in the North River, on the 5th inst., whereby several lives were lost. The following evidence was taken:

John Murphy sworn and examined—I reside at No. 12 Lewis-street, New-York; I am the foreman of the boiler shop of the Fulton Iron Works since 1854; I have inspected the part of the boiler of the steamboat *Arrow* at the point of rupture on Tuesday last; only examined one flue; the boat was lying at Nyack at the time; I went in company with the foreman of the Novelty Works; the flue that was fractured was the largest flue, fourteen inches in diameter; I found a rent about twelve inches high by about eight or nine inches wide; I consider the iron was not heavy enough for boilers of that class; it was originally three sixteenths of an inch thick, but must have been thinned by the wear and use of six years; the ends of the flues were very thin and had been patched; I was informed by some one on the boat that there was but eighteen pounds of steam on at the time of the explosion—in my opinion that amount of pressure would not cause the explosion; I think there must have been fifty pounds of steam to cause the explosion; the flue was small; I could not go in it; the examination I made occupied fifteen minutes; I got in the flue about eighteen inches, and then saw the fracture by a light; the boilers are connected with valves, and by closing the valves the steam can be shut off from one boiler into the other; if the valve had been open at the time of the explosion, the steam would have escaped from both boilers, and the engine could not have worked; I think the explosion was caused by an undue pressure of steam; could not examine the quality of the iron in the boiler; only examined its thickness; I only made a casual examination in relation to the exploded place; the boilers were made in New-York, by a man named Milligan; have understood that the owners of the boat furnished the iron; the foreman of the Novelty Works, I believe, heard remarks about the poor condition of the iron at the time the boilers were being constructed; think the boiler was safe to carry twenty-five pounds of steam.

Peter D. Vandenburgh, sworn, says: I reside at Haverstraw; am an engineer; have been an engineer since 1852; was on the steamboat *New-Jersey*, running between New-York and Coxsackie, next was on the *Empire*, of Troy, as Second Engineer; remained on her until July, 1858; first went on the *Arrow* in April, 1865; changed from the *Isaac P. Smith* to the *Arrow*; the *Arrow* only carries one engineer; passed an examination as an engineer in 1853, before Mr. Renwick; never served any time as a machinist, but have worked in the shop; do all my own overhauling; the *Arrow* was overhauled in April by myself, the boiler-maker, and Mr. Van Tassell; the boilers were pretty well worn; we took off some old patches on the boilers and put on new ones, as the old ones leaked; the flues were patched, and other parts of the boilers where they needed it; I had charge of the *Arrow* on the 5th inst.; on the 4th inst, on the up trip, we blew a small hole in one of the small flues, when near Tarrytown; I left word for the boiler-maker to come on board the next morning, and I put in a pine plug in the hole; I found the iron was so thin around the rupture that I did not raise steam on the boiler the next day; only used one boiler the next morning; made the usual landings, and arrived at ten minutes after ten; our usual time is about a quarter before ten; the engine room is on the main deck of the boat; had no conversation with any of the passengers on the down trip on the 5th inst.; after arriving in New-York, we blew off the water, and put a patch on the flue where I had put the plug; there was no difficulty in putting on the patch; we commenced to fire up on both boilers about two P. M., and left New-York about four o'clock; one steam gauge is on the front of the engine; there is a syphon gauge near the fire room; the fireman can see the gauge in the engine-room; we had about twenty pounds of steam when we left the dock; I think we were about Twentieth-street when the explosion took place; I was in the engine-room at the time; one of the firemen was on duty in the fire-room at the time, and the other was changing his clothes; the explosion did not make much noise; I left the engine-room, but went back as soon as the steam cleared away and stopped the engine; carried a donkey-pump and the amount of hose required by law, two boats, water-buckets and life-preservers; saw the steam and water escaping from the smoke-pipe; did not see any one jump overboard; the boilers are connected together; the connecting valve was shut after the flue blew out, on the 4th inst; on the 5th inst, about 11 A. M., I ordered the fireman to open the valve, but do not know whether he opened it or not; did not look to see if it had been opened after the boat started; the steam could not escape if the valve was shut; think the valve was open; the engine worked about five minutes after the explosion; the steam did escape from both boilers; it went down from 20 pounds to 10; the engine was working at the time I stopped her; the gauge indicated 4½ pounds of steam when I stopped the engine; when I returned to the engine-room there was steam in the fire-room, but none in the engine-room; I do not know what caused the explosion; we are allowed to carry 25 pounds of steam; the boilers were inspected in July; the inspectors put 37½ pounds of water-pressure on the boilers; Mr. Hopper said he had concluded to give me a certificate for 25 pounds of steam, but Mr. Douglass examined the flue and told me that on account of the iron he would allow me but twenty pounds, which I carried until the certificate came, which allowed me to carry twenty-five pounds of steam; Mr. Douglass said the flues were very thin; cannot assign any cause for the explosion, unless there was a flaw in the iron; there are two furnaces in each boiler; some time ago I told a passenger that we were only allowed to carry twenty-five pounds of steam on account of the boilers being old; Mrs. Van Tassell did not come down on the *Arrow* on the day of the explosion; saw her on the *I. O. Smith* about three o'clock that afternoon; she went up in the *Smith*; the fireman told me that his wife went up on the *Smith* on account of getting up sooner; saw Mrs. Van Tassell on the *Arrow* on the Monday previous to the explosion; she came down on the *Arrow*; never heard Van Tassell say that his wife should not go on the *Arrow*; the steam had not varied a pound either way at the time of the explosion; the boat drifted up against the dock at the foot of Thirtieth-street; the engine had been stopped before we reached the dock; the tide was running up at the time; I heard when I went back to the engine room that the pilot had rung the bell to stop the engine; think there was 300 or 400 people on the boat on the day of the accident.

Nicholas St. Pierre, sworn, says: I reside at Nyack; am a boiler-maker by profession; served my time at West Point with J. G. Coffin; am employed by the Smith Brothers, owners of the *Arrow*, for the past nine and a half years to look after their boats; was sent for on the 4th instant to go to New-York next morning; I went, and the engineer told me he wanted a patch put on one of the flues of the *Arrow*; I put on a patch, took the cars and went home; when I got there heard that the *Arrow* had been blown up; came back to New-York; the patch I put on was about four inches from the mouth of the flue, and was about four inches square; I went in the boiler on Saturday night, and found that the explosion was in the large flue, about four feet from the mouth, and about ten or twelve inches long in the lower part; examined the flue next morning; put on a patch on the boiler on the day the boat was inspected, by order of Mr. Douglass, the inspector; on testing the boilers we found a small leak in one of the flues, when Mr. Douglass ordered me to put on a patch; this was on the same end of the boiler that exploded, and about two feet from the place where it gave out; think the boilers were fit to carry 25 pounds of steam; the inspector told me that he thought the flues pretty thin, and asked me about them; I did not know anything about the thickness of the flues, as I could not get in the flues to examine them; Mr. Hopper, one of the inspectors, said, since the explosion, that he did not think any one was to blame; cannot tell what caused the explosion, without there was a flaw in the iron; the certificate says that the boilers are six years old; never heard any one say they considered the boat unsafe.

Thomas McGee sworn, says: I reside at Nyack; am a boiler maker; was in Mr. Smith's employ for eleven years, and up to one year ago, when I left his employ; never done any work on the *Arrow*; Capt. Smith requested me to go on the *Arrow* after the explosion; I got in the flue and examined the fracture, and found the iron in good condition from sounding it; think there was a flaw in the iron, which worked through by use; the boat generally used salt water from the time they leave the dock in New-York until they return; think the iron was an eighth of an inch thick in the flue; the flue was patched at the time the boat was laid up; there were two soft patches on the flue; was not on the *Arrow* at the time of the explosion, and do not know how much steam was carried; think the explosion was caused by a defect in the iron, as the iron was good when I sounded it; think the iron used in the boiler was thick enough for the purpose; the iron was thin in the immediate vicinity of the fracture; which would go to show that the iron was good, and that the accident was caused by a flaw in the iron.

Isaac E. Wright, sworn: I reside at No. 171 West Forty-third-street, New-York; I was a passenger on the *Arrow* on the 5th of August; went on board about three and a half o'clock P. M., with my wife and child; I took a seat up stairs near the cabin door; I was going down stairs, and on passing the engine-room, I stopped a moment; heard some gentlemen talking to the engineer about the boiler; they stopped their conversation when I approached; I had just sat down when the explosion took place; I succeeded in getting to the front of the boat; tried to get up stairs; met a deck hand who assisted me; on getting up stairs found my wife and child scalded very bad; the boat drifted into Thirtieth-street, when I took my wife home; saw a young man in the water at the time of the explosion; I was on my way to Haverstraw at the time; was on the boat once before when she was called the *Broadway*, some four years ago; have heard my father say that the boat was not safe; have heard considerable talk about the boat since the explosion, as regards her safety; had no conversation with the engineer of

the boat at the time of or before the explosion; do not remember anything about the boat or officers after the explosion.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THE PHENIX BANK ROBBERY.

The decision which Justice LEDWITH was to have rendered in the case of the Phenix Bank against CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, yesterday, was withheld by request of Mr. JOHN MCKEON, for the complainant, with the consent of Mr. SIDNEY H. STUART, counsel for the prisoners. Many spectators were present at the opening of the court, and deep disappointment was visible on their countenances when Mr. MCKEON informed the magistrate that he desired further time to consult authorities to sustain his motion to detain the prisoners. Mr. STUART, remarking that he had nothing to fear from delay, said that he would not oppose the motion to postpone; but as one of his clients, GENEVIEVE LYONS, was ill and rapidly failing, he hoped that a decision might soon be reached, and that the accused might be either released from restraint, or committed to more savory quarters than the cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station. Justice LEDWITH said that inasmuch as he had been unable to give due attention to the authorities that counsel had quoted, he should be glad to comply with Mr. MCKEON's request, and he would therefore reserve his decision until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Thereupon the prisoners were again taken under the escort of Ward Officer MCCARTY, and returned to the station-house.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.

JOHN MCNAMARA, of No. 339 Tenth-avenue, made oath that on Friday afternoon, while he was walking through Ninth-avenue, having in his hand a $20 Treasury note, JAMES HUGHES and JAMES CUMISKY, who were riding in a coach in Twenty-ninth-street, jumped thence, and CUMISKY seized him by the throat, while HUGHES pulled a knife from his pocket, and threatened to kill him unless he delivered what money he had in his possession, and at the same time snatched the $20 note from his hand, jumped on the coach, and drove away. The accused were arrested by Policeman FITZGERALD, of the Twentieth Precinct, and both denied having seen the complainant on Friday last. Nevertheless, the magistrate committed them for trial.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Two Irish women, who had been arrested for disorderly conduct, appeared, each having an infant octoroon on her arm, and both claiming that a young negro who accompanied them was the father of their children. The putative father, whose name is JOHN HENRY HAWTS, did not seem to know or care much about either of the women, and as they had been arrested for fighting, and were said by the policeman who took them into custody to be troublesome and drunken wretches, the Justice committed them to Blackwell's Island. The female objurgations, on leaving the court-room, were fearful. HAWTS was sent home about his business.

FORGERY.

Mr. JAMES J. FOX, of No. 57 West Thirty-third-street, made affidavit that on the 23d of July THEODORE LACY, of No. 37 West Forty-first-street, a young Canadian, from Toronto, entered his store, and representing himself to be THOMAS KERR, son of Mr. JOHN KERR, of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, desired to purchase a half-set of harness, of the value of $70. Mr. FOX sold the harness, and young LACY gave him a check on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank for $90; Mr. FOX accepted the check, but did not give LACY the difference between its face and the value of the harness, as he had no ready money at hand. On the 24th ult., Mr. FOX having learned that the check was a forgery, communicated the fact to the police, and search was made for LACY. He was found, yesterday, and taken into custody by Policeman IRVING, of the Twentieth Ward, and committed by Justice LEDWITH, in default of $2,000 bail, to answer for grand larceny.

ROBBED BY HIS BEDFELLOW.

On the night of the 15th inst., CARL OLSSEN, of No. 166 Spring-street, took HANS CLUNSEN, of Brooklyn, photographer, home to sleep with him, and on the morning of the 16th, both CLUNSEN's and OLSSEN's wallets were missing. CLUNSEN, who is a Swede, was arrested yesterday by Policeman ROBERTS, of the Eighth Ward, but OLSSEN's wallet, which contained $130, was not recovered. The prisoner was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of grand larceny.

DOMESTIC ARRESTED.

Mr. CHARLES FRIEDMAN, of No. 106 Eighth-avenue, appeared against ELIZA THOMPSON, a young domestic that his wife had recently dismissed, but whom Policeman REILLY, of the Sixteenth Ward, had arrested on a charge of larceny, in stealing $95 worth of jewelry from Mrs. FRIEDMAN. The girl professed to be perfectly innocent, but, under the charge, the magistrate felt constrained to hold her for examination, in default of $500 bail.

CAPT. SPEIGHT AND THE SIXTEENTH WARD BANDITTI.

On Sunday night Sergt. HUGHES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct police, acting under Capt. SPEIGHT's orders, made a descent upon CHRISTIAN HANSON's place, at No. 133 Seventh-avenue, and took HANSON and five other males and one female. HANSON's den is said to be a resort of abandoned women and the lowest class of thieves. Later on Sunday night, Capt. SPEIGHT and Policemen CROWLEY and ROWLAND entered CONRAD HOSSENS' lager-bier saloon, at No. 598 Sixth-avenue, and made prisoners of BOSSENS and two others, but found no females. The prisoners were committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ADVENTURES OF A TRAVELER.

Mr. GEORGE W. CHARLES, of Illinois, recently took a room at Lovejoy's Hotel, and depositing $100 with the book-keeper, received a receipt therefor. This he presented on Sunday, and the clerk through error gave him a package containing $350; but he did not discover the error, as he thrust the money into his pocket without counting. In the evening he wandered through New Chambers-street, and having indulged in many "lagers" and became intoxicated, he was duly robbed by HANNAH STAFFORD, of No. 68 New Chambers-street, the female taking $100. He departed from the female's house to prefer complaint at the Fourth Ward Police-station, but on the route encountered FRANK and JOHN ROBINSON, thieves of Canadian importation, and after they had filled him with further libations of Fourth Ward "Bourbon," they contrived to get the remaining $207 from his pockets. The three thieves were apprehended, yesterday, by Policemen MULLEN, BYRNES and GILMARTIN, and committed by Justice HOGAN in default of bail in $1,000 each.

A JUVENILE PECULATOR CAUGHT.

Mr. ARNOLD SCHULTZE, of No. 152 Chambers-street, having recently missed upward of $600 worth of spool silks from his warehouse, set a watch on his employes, and the result was that yesterday morning Detective TILLEY and Patrolman DENNISON, of the Third Ward, detected ANDREW FESS, a youth of 13, in the act of theft. The lad confessed that he had stolen large quantities of silk and sold the same to JAMES BOYCE, of Baxter-street, junk dealer, and upon this confession the officers took BOYCE into custody. They were, however, unable to find any silk in his premises. BOYCE and FESS were committed for trial.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

ELIZABETH HOLFORD, of the town, made affidavit that on Sunday evening ANDREW KNOWLES and four other seamen enticed her to the pier between Roosevelt and James streets, and there attempted a hideous outrage. Her screams attracted Policeman EBERHARD, and he captured KNOWLES. Subsequent to the arrest, the female sat on the pier and fell thence into the dock, where she was nearly drowned. KNOWLES was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GARMENTS.

Mr. MARTIN BRAER, of No. 79 Delancey-street, preferred complaint against HENRY OTERMART, whom he accused of grand larceny. Mr. BRAER alleges that for some time he has missed wearing apparel from his room, and on Sunday night missed his overcoat and other articles. Suspecting OTERMART, who is a boarder in the same house, he caused his arrest by Officer JOHNSON, of the Thirteenth Precinct. Some of the stolen garments were found on his person. He was committed for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENIES.

Mrs. MARY MILLER, an aged tradeswoman, whose place is at No. 182 Christie-street, made complaint against JAMES LINGARD, whom she accuses of robbing her money drawer. Mrs. MILLER states that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while standing in the door of her store, LINGARD dashed in, seized the money drawer, and was in the act of taking its contents when he was caught by Mrs. MILLER, who called for assistance. He was arrested by Officer BERRYMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, and committed without bail....On Sunday evening Mr. SAMUEL RUOF, of No. 3 New-Canal-street, went abroad and cultivated the acquaintance of the Fourth Ward bar-keepers, and was taken home "oblivious muchly." In the morning, not finding his wallet, which contained $275, and his watch, which he valued at $50, he accused ANDREW SCHWARTZ and GARRETT DEAR, the persons who took him home, of having robbed him. They were apprehended by Policeman HODGSON, of the Third District Court, and under RUOF's complaint the magistrate committed them for examination.

Yorkville—Before Justice Kelly.

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Late on Sunday night, a private watchman in Forty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, gave an alarm rap, and Policeman CORNELIUS SMITH went to the spot, and ascertained that two burglars had entered the dwelling No. 145 West Forty-seventh-street, by forcing open the scuttle on the roof, and descending into the house. At the approach of the officer, one of the burglars, JOHN SMITH by name, fled, but was pursued and fired upon by the officer. The fugitive thereupon surrendered, and was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and locked up. The other burglar, named JOHN WILLIAMS, was found concealed on the roof of the house. Both prisoners were committed for examination.

Billiards.

REMARKABLE PLAYING—A LOVE TILT BETWEEN DEERY AND FOSTER—THE WINNER'S AVERAGE NEARLY 70 IN A GAME OF 1,000 POINTS UP.

At the opening of A. BEARDSLEY's new billiard room at Norfolk, Va., on Friday evening last, a game of 1,000 points up was played between JOHN DEERY, of Washington, and MELVIN FOSTER, of New-York, which resulted in the following extraordinary score:

DEERY—115, 6, 171, 2, 151, 8, 55, 22, 11, 27, 135, 354, 4, 13, 0, 143—total, 1,117.

FOSTER—95, 2, 142, 9, 0, 5, 24, 19, 2, 29, 89, 116, 17, 21, 247, 5—total, 831.

SUMMARY—Innings, 16 each. DEERY's average, 69.13; FOSTER's, 51.15.

It will be observed that FOSTER led off with a run of 95, and DEERY closed the first inning with a run of 115, a circumstance without a parallel on record. In the 32 innings there is one run of over 300, two over 200, and seven over 100. This is certainly fine playing, and at least equal to any yet taken note of. Yet it must be remembered that it was not a test game for a stake, but merely a "love tilt" for exhibition. Should DEERY make even one-third of this average in his match for the championship of America with LOUIS FOX, which game is to be played at Rochester, N. Y., on the evening of Sept. 7, he will undoubtedly capture the champion cue.

THE UPPER CANADA TOURNAMENT.

This affair is definitely arranged to commence at Toronto, Canada West, on the evening of Monday, Sept. 10. WM. JAKES, of Coburg, is now the champion of that province. By their rules the cue is held by the winner for one year, and each Autumn another tourney takes place, at which the champion must again establish his superiority. There are already six entries.

JOHN M'DEVITT.

This great demonstrator of billiards, whose unequaled average in the late Goldthwait-McDevitt match, at Cincinnati, obtained him the designation of "Chain-Lightning," is expected in New-York this morning, on a visit to Mr. PHELAN.

Aquatics.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE BOAT RACE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I, the undersigned, referee in the late match race at Poughkeepsie, between the four-oared boats *Samuel Collyer*, of New-York, and *Floyd T. F. Fields*, of Poughkeepsie, have read a card in the *Clipper*, of Aug. 19, purporting to emanate from the Poughkeepsie "crew," which is false in all its particulars. I was not intimidated by any threats; saw no pistols or knives drawn, and rendered my decision in favor of the *Samuel Collyer*, of New-York, as, in my opinion, she won the race and money fairly and squarely, and I rendered my decision to the best of my knowledge and belief of the rules of boat racing.

CHARLES GAUSMANN, Referee.

A CHALLENGE TO THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Mr. JOHN J. SACKERSON, of the Great Eastern House, corner of Christopher and West streets, desires us to state that he will match any crew from St. John N. B., or any other portion of the British Provinces or the United States, to row a four-oared race of five or six miles, upon the Charles River course, Boston, Mass., for the sum of $5,000 a side. The race to be rowed within four weeks from the signing of the articles.

Death of Justice McCarthy.

FLORENCE MCCARTHY, one of the Justices of the Marine Court of this city, died on Sunday, at his residence at No. 84 West Forty-eighth-street, after a long and painful illness. Deceased has served for several years last past, as one of the most active judges of the Marine Court. Previous to his election as Judge of the court above named, he officiated as a member of the Board of Councilmen of the city. The deceased was about forty-two years old. He has left a widow and three children, the eldest of whom has served with much credit in the Union army during the late rebellion. The funeral will take place on Wednesday of this week from the family residence in West Forty-eighth-street. Some action will be taken this morning by his associate Judges, in regard to the funeral ceremonies.

The Firemen's Riot.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having come upon the scene of the firemen's riot Sunday morning, about the time it was culminating, and having made considerable inquiry of nonparticipants of both sides, permit me to make free to speak of several misstatements in the report of the TIMES this morning. First, the police were not on the scene for full twenty minutes after the fight began. On their arrival, they kept back until both the contending parties had spent their fierceness, from sheer cowardliness. Then a few outsiders had to receive the full vent of valorous police officers, who are always very brave in the newspaper columns.

Second—The police arrangements were bungling and lacked ordinary direction, apparently without any head to direct, as it always is in any turmoil in *that* ward. This is proverbial, if you can get the mind of any citizen of the ward who is not a "hanger-on" of the precinct. It would be good for the *morale* of the force, as well as an example, if officers could be chosen who are not fussy, impatient and intolerant, and very illiterate in the most common administrative qualifications.

Thirdly—There are several parties who question the statement that the foreman of No. 6 did not fire several pistol shots, from more than one pistol.

Fourthly—Many of the parties arrested yesterday had nothing to do with the fight at all.

Fifthly—Nearly all who were arrested were taken yesterday, (for effect,) and not Sunday morning at the fight.

OLD THIRTEENTH.

HALL OF AMERICUS ENGINE CO. No. 6, }
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21. }

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to correct the mistake made in your journal of Aug. 21, stating that the Seventh Ward Police took the apparatus of Engine No. 6, from Grand-street to their house in Henry-street, and placed the same under the care of the police, as such is not the case. The members of Engine No. 6 brought their apparatus home as usual, without the aid or attendance of any police force whatever.

Respectfully yours,

ANTHONY BURKE,
Foreman Engine No. 6.

City Mortality.

From the report of the City Inspector for the week ending Aug. 21, it appears that 617 deaths occurred during that time—101 men, 71 women, 223 boys, and 222 girls; being a decrease of 35 as compared with the previous week's report, and of 133 as compared with the corresponding period of 1864. The mortality of the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	5	Fever, puerperal	1
Bleeding	1	Fever, remittent	1
Bleeding from bowels	1	Fever, scarlet	2
Bleeding from lungs	3	Fever, typhoid	13
Bronchitis	5	Fever, typhus	5
Cholera infantum	111	Whooping-cough	17
Cholera morbus	3	Inflammation, bowels	15
Convulsions, infantile	60	Inflammation, brain	12
Croup	5	Inflammation, lungs	20
Diarrhea	21	Inflammation, stomach	2
Diphtherite	6	Jaundice	1
Dysentery	32	Measles	5
Epilepsy	4	Pleurisy	1
Fever, bilious	3	Small-pox	2
Total			367

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess of liver	1	Dropsy	10
Albuminuria and Bright's disease of kidneys	8	Dropsy in the chest	1
		Dropsy in the head	11
Asthma	2	Heart, disease of	8
Brain, disease of	14	Liver, disease of	3
Cancer, womb	3	Marasmus, infantile	74
Consumption	57	Palsy	2
Debility, adult	4	Softening of the brain	2
Debility, infantile	17		
Total			217

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Casualties by fall	1	Killed or murdered	1
Casualties by shooting	1	Lues, venerea	1
Casualties by railroad	1	Old age	8
Casualties by machinery	1	Premature birth	4
Cyanosis	2	Strangulation	1
Delirium tremens	2	Suffocation, accidental	1
Drowned	8	Suicide	1
Total			33

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Aug. 19, 1865:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	108
Notices for abatement served	284
Nuisances abated, under notice	412
Sinks and water closets cleaned	278
Loads of night soil removed from the city limits	1,054
Dead horses removed from the city limits	122
Dead cows removed from the city limits	3
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	21
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	296
Number of barrels of offal	4,970
Unsound mutton seized, lbs	700
Unsound fish seized, lbs	200

LAW REPORTS.

An Interesting Question of Practice in Divorce Suits—What is a Condonation of the Offence of Adultery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, AT CHAMBERS, AUG. 21.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Ann Kennedy vs. James Kennedy.—This action was brought by Ann Kennedy, the wife of the defendant, for the purpose of obtaining a decree of divorce from her husband, on the ground of adultery. A motion is now made on the part of the plaintiff, for alimony and counsel fee, pending the suit. Several affidavits were read in court on the side of the husband to the effect, that since the commencement of the suit, the wife had voluntarily cohabited with him, (the husband,) hence the counsel contended on the part of the defendant, that the suit was at an end; that not only by the rules of the Supreme Court, but also by the statute law of the State, no further action could be taken on the plaintiff's part.

The court—Justice SUTHERLAND—said that, from the proofs now before him, he felt constrained to say that if he allowed the motion he would thereby be opening a wide door for fraud and collusion. The affidavits in the case showed that subsequent to the commencement of the suit, the husband had gone to the residence of the wife, and by making certain representations had succeeded in cohabiting with her. It was now sought to show that a condonation of the offence had been effected, and that the statute and the rules of the Supreme court relating to this subject had been violated. The Court thought that the whole question came within the well-settled law of this country and England, namely: that "a man could not take advantage of his own wrong." But, inasmuch as he was in doubt as to some of the points of law involved, he would reserve his decision and order a reference.

Counterfeit Money.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

United States vs. James Smith.—The defendant in this case was brought before the commissioner, charged with passing counterfeit money. The complainant, Margt. Henwright, stated that she met Smith on the street about 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when he paid her $6 50 counterfeit money for a coat which he had purchased from her. He was arrested, and $50 to $60, in State bank bills and fractional currency, all counterfeit, were found in his possession, which, by his own story, he had found on the street. He was committed for trial, and in default of $1,500 bail remains in custody.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM, AUG. 21.

By Justice Barbour.

Elizabeth M. Brady *vs.* Charles B. Mumer; motion granted, and bail reduced to $500, without costs. Adolphus Scheeon *vs.* The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted. The Chemical Bank *vs.* Albert Phyle et al.; defendant must pay $15 within twenty days after service of order; no penalty to be inserted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 21, 1865.

$2,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..C.	106¼	100	Erie R. Pref.	82
11,600	do	106⅜	25	do	84
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C. New Issue	104⅝	100	Hudson Riv. R.	108¾
			200	do	108⅞
8,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97¼	30	Reading R.	103
10,000	do	97⅜	1600	do	103⅛
1,200	do ......Small	96	200	do s30	103¼
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	99⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	63
			100	do	62⅞
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅜	100	do ......2d call	62¾
			20	Ill. Cen. R.	123
1,000	do	99¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts..b10	67¼
1,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	98	800	do	67⅛
			500	do	67½
4,000	Mo. State 6s	70½	200	do ......2d call	67½
20,000	Virginia 6s	58	100	Chic. & N. W.	27⅜
25,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	200	Chic. & N.W.Pr.	61½
4,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	100	do	61½
1,000	Mich. So. S.F. Bs.	97	100	do b30	61⅝
5,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pref	75	100	do s15	61⅜
1,000	Ga. & Chi. 2d M.	95	200	do	61½
20	Am. Exchange Bk.	115	100	do ......2d call	61½
12	Mer. Ex. Bank	100	100	Cleve. & Tol.	100
10	West. U. Teleg'h	73	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	106⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	91⅛	200	do	106⅛
300	do	91	200	Chi., Bur. & Q.	112
100	do ......2d call	90⅞	100	Mil. & P. du C.	39¾
100	Erie Railway	84⅛	150	P., Ft. W. & C.	95
100	do	84½	100	do ......2d call	95
500	do	84⅜	50	do	94⅞
500	do	84⅝	400	do s30	94½
100	do ......2d call	84			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	106⅞	500	Reading R.	103⅛
40,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	97⅛	500	do	103
10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.	106½	100	Chi. & Alt. R....x-d	96
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series	99⅜	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	63
			100	do	62⅞
170,000	do. Third Ser.	99⅜	200	do	62¾
100	Erie R.	84⅜	500	Cleve. & Pitts.	67⅜
235	Quick. Min. Co.	54	400	do	67½
100	do	54⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	106¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	90¾	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C.	40
100	do s15	90⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	94⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Erie R. s3	84⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I. ...s3	62⅝
1300	do	84¼	300	do s3	62½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108⅜	100	do	62½
200	Reading R.	103	200	Chi. & R. I. s3	105⅞
400	do b3	103	600	Cleve. & Pitts	67½
1000	do s15	102⅛	200	do	67⅜
200	do s3	102⅞	200	do	67¼
100	Ch. & N. W. Pr. ...s3	61	200	Chi. & N. W.	27⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated National and Local Banks of New-York, now in the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 19, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year, and the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$4,631,781
Decrease in Specie	553,656
Decrease in Deposits	1,145,169
Increase in Legal-Tender	2,577,560

	Aug. 20, 1864.	Aug. 19, 1865.	Aug. 12, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,927,725	$9,535,665	$9,535,665
National	——	67,847,700	67,847,700
Total in C. H.	$69,927,725	$77,383,365	$77,383,365
Loans	185,998,407	210,827,581	215,459,362
Specie	20,794,268	19,609,636	20,163,292
Deposits	156,536,217	174,593,016	175,738,185
Legal-Tender	——	45,583,988	43,006,428
In Sub-Treas'y	21,559,251	53,396,378	58,627,293

The Banks curtail their Loans four and a half millions, but gain two and a half millions in Legal-Tender Money since last Monday. The curtailment, we presume, is partly on United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, paid off during the week. In the Gold average, the Banks lose about half a million, and the Treasury Office gains about two millions from Customs since this day week. Out of this last sum it is believed the Government sold little or no Gold during the week.

The favorable Bank statement to-day, and the restored quiet on the Street at the close of business on Saturday, have had the effect on Money lenders to increase their offerings to the Brokers on call, and in some instances at 6 ℔ cent., in place of 7 ℔ cent. The general report of ease in the market to-day, induces the opinion that before the week is out 6 ℔ cent. will be the rule of the Street for loans on demand. This sudden change of confidence has its influence, of course, on the Stock Exchange, and prices are again on the advance, on a stiff demand for Government Securities, and a fresh upward and vigorous movement in Erie shares.

The general market for Stocks in the afternoon was firm, and speculation looks upward, though the favorable change in the Money market is so sudden that operations on the Railway list have not yet become very active. On the Miscellaneous Shares there is a rise of 1½ ℔ cent. since Saturday in Quicksilver. At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday; the Railways not so firm as earlier in the day:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97⅛	N. West Pref	60⅞	60⅞
U. S. 5-20s	106⅛	106⅜	Rock Island	105⅞	106
N. Y. Central	90⅞	90⅝	Fort Wayne	94⅜	94¾
Erie	83⅞	84¼	Cumb'land Coal	40	40
Hudson	108⅜	108⅞	Quicksilver	53	54½
Reading	103⅛	102¾	Mariposa	11⅛	11½
Mich. Southern	62⅞	62⅞	Canton	38	38
Illinois Central	123	122½	Atlantic Mail	135	135
Mich Central	106	105½	Brunswick	10⅛	10⅛
Pittsburgh	67⅛	67⅝	Ohio Certificates	23¾	24
Northwest	27⅜	27⅜	American Gold	143⅞	144⅛

The rates of Exchange on London are fairly established at the advance to 109¼@109½ Gold, but business to-day is reported dull, and buyers for the Cunarder on Wednesday have not, to all appearances, yet entered the market. The reduced quotation for United States 5-20s from London had no effect here to-day, as the Bonds are not over-abundant in the market, and to fill the orders to-day an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. was paid on Saturday's sales. Gold opened with a firm appearance at 144½ ℔ cent., but gradually fell back to 144¼ ℔ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares, the market very dull in this department, owing to the developments of the fortnight past:

America	130	Irving	106
Phenix	95	Metropolitan	115
Tradesmen's	126	Corn Exchange	106½
Commerce	103½	St. Nicholas	100
American Exchange	115	Central National	104
Chatham	126	Fourth National	90
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	100
Hanover	105		

The following offers were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	88	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chi. ex	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	93	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	102	N. J. Cen. 1st mort.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	101	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.	103
Hud. R. 7s, con. 1867	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95½
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. C. new 1sts, 8's, '82	111	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts.	108	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	88	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	73	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	88
Lack. & West'n Bonds	100		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,104,500 20; including for Customs, $457,000; on account of Loan, $200,000; payments, $6,126,286 10; balance, $51,374,592 16.

A National Cotton-Growing Convention

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of Aug. 3, your editorial headed "The Necessity of Regaining the Old Cotton Crops—How to Do it," and remarks, are worthy the immediate, serious attention of every man of the nation. You properly say that cotton must "hereafter, as before, be the great regulator of our foreign exchanges, and thereby the great conservator of our financial soundness. Our other agricultural produce can meet but comparatively little of the heavy balance that yearly accrues against us. Without cotton, gold, the life-blood of our currency, must be continually drained away to satisfy these demands. How soonest to get our cotton production back to its amount before the rebellion—five millions of bales—is one of the most important problems of the day."

These sentiments stand on the basis of incontrovertible statistical facts. From 1821 to 1860, our exports of "breadstuffs and provisions" were $1,006,951,235; of raw cotton for the same time, $2,574,844,091. From 1847 to 1860, our exports of the products of the sea, of the forest, of agriculture, and of manufactures, were $1,352,079,868; of raw cotton, $1,489,859,591; of breadstuffs and provisions for the same time, $642,124,702. For the year ending June 30, 1860, of breadstuffs and provisions, $45,271,856; of cotton, $191,806,555. If we allow for one-third of the crop for our own manufactures, then this cotton crop of 1860 was worth at seaports $287,709,832. It was in this year the crop reached 5,000,000 of bales. If the country can manage to grow next year a crop of that quantity, it will be worth $500,000,000 at gold prices, ready money. This would be a sum over two-thirds of England's entire exports for 1863, the energies of British legislation being expended upon the manufacturing and commercial industry of the nation. In is stated in reliable sources that the cotton imported into England during our four years of civil war cost $500,000,000 extra, or more than for the four years previous, the quantity besides being much less. It is now ascertained by consumers of the fabric that it is better to pay 9d. a yard for cloth made of our staple, that will wear three years, than to pay 6d. a yard made of India cotton, lasting but one year. Herein is Nature's prolific endowment to us—a superior staple, which must soon drive the India from market.

It is for a next year's crop, especially, that the most strenuous efforts be put forth early to secure it. It must be apparent that the cotton crop holds an intimate relation to our ability to return to specie payments. Our circulation of bank paper in 1860, by 1,562 banks, was $207,102,477, with specie in bank of $83,594,537. If we call the present circulation of State banks $50,000,000, then the circulation proper of paper money is at least $926,780,741, and must soon reach $1,000,000,000—the specie in bank rather less than in 1860, and in circulation nothing. But with such a cotton crop in 1866, reversing the out-flow current of gold, we may have specie payments in the fore part of the year following, and by a proper direction of the nation's labor in cotton-growing early initiated, we can be saved the terrible revulsion always attendant on the resumption of specie payments, and maintain that status with a paper circulation of $600,000,000. It is the opinion of some that without a good crop of cotton next year, we shall experience a financial collapse in a transition from a state of war to peace.

But why have a National Convention? We answer: Cotton, though sectional in climate, is national in the grown crop. A larger amount of the nation's labor enters into its production than of any other article, or all others of export, as is demonstrated by the above figures. This labor is distributed in every section of the land. In analyzing the annual statement, Aug. 31, 1860, of the New-Orleans Board of Trade, wherein the receipts of produce at that port, at current value, were $185,000,000 for that crop year, we came to the conclusion that the products of the upper river States, from Tennessee to Minnesota, and bordering on the Ohio River, consumed in the cotton States, required, as capital in farms, $800,000,000. The manufactures of the East consumed in the cotton States is also to be considered, and is of large amount.

The cotton States, for these reasons, devote more land to cotton and a larger working force to its cultivation, (but only 1½ per cent. of the area of the cotton States in the crop of 1859,) thus showing that the nation resolves itself into a grand theatre for the division of labor on such a scale of extent as is nowhere else seen, and enriching all sections. It is this vast, constant exportable labor of the nation in this shape, that should be kept in view. Even the oats, the eggs, the chickens, that float down the great rivers, never exportable in that shape, are virtually turned into cotton to swell the amount of crop. A vast amount of national labor is protected—a protection of which no one will complain. It is in this light freedmen employed in general farm work in the State of Virginia, and receiving but $5 a month, is a waste of national labor, when that labor in cotton States would be worth to the nation five times as much. We say nothing of the greater benefit to the cotton grower and the laborer himself.

Again, in many parts of the cotton regions, the old-fashioned wooden mold-board plow is the only one used, and in all there is a great lack of modern agricultural implements. A successful machine for planting cotton-seed is just out, saving the labor of five or six men. It is stated that near Nashville, a planter this season agreed with his former slaves to raise crops on shares. They planted forty acres in cotton, eighty in corn, six in sorghum, and two in vegetables. These proportions are supposed to have been in accordance with the planter's directions. But as to cotton and corn, the proportions should have been one hundred acres in cotton, and twenty in corn, and these proportions should be maintained on all navigable rivers and principal railroads leading therefrom, where a deficiency of corn can be supplied cheaper by purchase of that grown in the up-river country, leaving the land and working force for the more remunerative cotton crop.

It is eminently appropriate, then, that a national convention should be held, taking cognizance of many other measures not here enumerated, of which the subject of the levees of the Mississippi would be an important one. Such a convention should be composed of men representing all the practical pursuits of life—farmers, cotton-growers, mechanics, manufacturers of all kinds, merchants, financiers, men in commercial, transportation and shipping business, hemp-growers, bagging manufacturers, agricultural implement makers, &c.

We propose that such a convention assemble in Washington at an early day, not later than the 1st of December next, to concert such measures as will insure a large crop the coming year. Lancashire has its permanent "cotton associations;" why shall not the United States hold such convention, pregnant as it would be of vastly increased wealth and financial strength early augmented?

Cotton is of such importance in the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial industry of the nation, that if not bureauized, should receive the constant and special attention of some one of the departments of the government. There should be a periodical devoted exclusively to cotton.

A. P.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 10 bbls. Ashes, 16,836 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. and 15 bags Corn Meal, 194,389 bushels Wheat, 245,422 bushels Corn, 810 bushels Rye, 26,885 bushels Oats, 1,381 pkgs. Provisions, and 45 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand and steady, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22¼c.@23c. ℔ lb. in gold.

COTTON—Continues in fair demand at rising prices. Middlings, 44c.@46c. ℔ lb.; sales and resales, 2,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in brisk demand to-day, partly on speculation, at an advance of 20c.@30c. ℔ bbl., the market, however, closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 18,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$7; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 25@$7 75, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 65@$9 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 40	@$7 00
Extra State	7 25	@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@10 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 10	@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 80	@11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 25	@14 00

Southern Flour is in demand and dearer. Sales since our last 750 bbls., at $8 90@$10 for poor to good, and $10@$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is higher. Sales 500 bbls. Extra at $7 30@$10 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in better demand, at $4 90 for Western, $5 10@$5 15 for Jersey, $5 60 for Caloric, and $5 50, for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very active request, partly on speculation, at much higher prices, but closes in favor of buyers, who are now less eager to purchase. Sales, 175,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 15@$2 25; Amber Michigan at $2 15; Red Western (Winter) at $2 10; Amber Wisconsin at $1 55@$1 57; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 46@$1 56; new Amber State at $2 14 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in lively demand at higher prices. Sales 165,000 bushels, at 91c. for unsound, and 92c.@93c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley have been dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in moderate request at 63c.@65c., closing heavily at 63c.@64c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Is in demand and steady at 85c.@$1 for old, and 60c.@85c. for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in good request and buoyant, at from 12½c.@50c. for very inferior to fancy one year old, and 55c.@60c. for prime to choice new.

LATHS—Are in request and held with more firmness.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in demand at previous prices, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ℔ 200 lbs.

OILS—Are in more demand at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 30@$1 32; Red Oil at $1@$1 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues inactive at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 51½c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@71½c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy to-day. The speculative operations have been comparatively idle for some days past. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $31 75@$32, closing at $31 87½ cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 25 for 1863-4 Mess; $26 75@$27 for Prime Mess; $24 Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in active demand at 14¼c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 300 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is less sought after. Sales 850 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 Plain Mess. Sales 200 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules dull and heavy. Butter is in fair demand at 32c.@38c. for poor to good, and 39c.@45c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western. ℔ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 10c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	31	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	24	@25
Western—common	22	@23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15¼	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@15¼
Farm Dairies—first quality	14½	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	13	@14
Farm Dairies—common	11	@12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

STEARINE—Sales 18,000 lbs. at 22½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 2,300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12c.@15½c., and 150 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@14½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at 14½c.@19½. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 45,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13½c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 13c.@15c.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements, included 14,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 45,000 bushels Corn, at 3¾d., ℔ bushel; 100 hhds Tobacco at 20s.; also, by steamer, 1,150 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ℔ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℔ ton. For other ports no important engagements transpired.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont.) This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivoli, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The outbuildings consist of a large stable with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about forty acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of forty acres of gently undulating surface; this front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River, and the villages on the opposite, or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy, no intermittents here. For particulars apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y. —We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 83 Washington-st., Binghamton.

AT NEWBURGH, N. Y., VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at the Orange Hotel, in Newburgh, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1865, at 12 o'clock, Noon, a lot of ten acres; one of the most beautiful building sites on the Hudson; two miles north of Newburgh, situated immediately on the river bank, and directly south of the residence of Warren Delano, Esq.; views unsurpassed, well watered, beautiful woods, fine shore, &c. For further particulars inquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Esq., 3d-st., Newburgh.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—FOR SALE—20 cottages at from $1,150 to $2,500, and 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots each, at from $3,500 to $8,500; 700 lots, beautifully located, at East New-York and Ridgewood, at $150 to $350; will build cottages or elegant dwellings for purchasers; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York, or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

$6.500—FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—The house and lot No. 68 Warren-st. The house is two and a half stories, with two-story extension; has gas and water, and is in excellent order. The lot is 32 feet front and rear, and 256 feet deep, laid out with peach and other fruit trees, with a grape arbor 75 feet; $3,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of Mr. CHARLES SMITH, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north side of 86th-st., between the 2d and 3rd avenues; the house is large (40x38) and fine, with all the modern improvements; the grounds attached are finely shaded by large trees, and contain about seventeen lots, (25x100,) on which is a stable and also a bowling alley. Apply to A. QUACKENBUSH, on the premises; or at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RYE—Fronting on the turnpike road and running to tidewater, a pleasant residence, one quarter of a mile from a railroad depot; house contains 10 rooms; been built 8 years, and is in good order; stable for two horses and room for four carriages; plot of ground 73x357, with a good garden and plenty of shade and fruit trees. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

50.000 ACRES ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, Michigan, Iowa and other States lands, very cheap; farm, 500 acres, near the city, with factory and thirty dwellings; fine farms and seats near Summit, N. J. Also, a great variety of farms, country seats, &c., for sale or exchange. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY; frame house, nearly new; has fourteen rooms and as many closets; good barn, &c., &c.; abundance of good water; garden large and rich; great variety of fruit. Terms easy. Address B. S. N., care R. S. Gould, corner Murray and Greenwich sts., or inquire of him.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 57th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-story cottage, in complete order; excellent location; five minutes' walk from depot; half acre of ground, stable, fruit and shade. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE, THREE-STORY high-stoop house and lot, No. 155 Lexington-av. Inquire on the premises from 2 to 5 P. M. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses in West 36th-st., near Broadway—size 20x50; lot half block. Price, $11,000; $6,000 can remain. Apply at No. 139 West 36th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD—WITH FINE, NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, can be had at No. 56 East 4th-st. The house has just been fitted up for the present owner's family in the best manner. Suite of rooms suitable for physician.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENTLEMAN, his wife, two small children and nurse, in a desirable neighborhood, between 8th and 30th-sts. Must give locality, description of rooms, terms, &c., and address K. J. E., Box No. 165 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY THE 20TH OF SEPtember, for gentleman, wife and daughter; desired location near Union, Stuyvesant or Madison squares; two rooms, second floor, good size and well furnished. Address REALITY, Box No. 5,347 Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—A few choice rooms to let to families; accommodations first class. Take either the Staten Island Railroad, New-Jersey Railroad, or steamer Magenta; time from New-York 1½ hour. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY FURnished house, with stable; rent $1,000 per month.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
on 5th-av., an elegant house and stable for $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or one year longer from that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,256 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A PRIvate family wish to rent a well-furnished house in a pleasant neighborhood, for from four to six months from the 1st of November. Address W. C., Box No. 2,188 Post-office.

COTTON FACTORY WANTED.—A COTton factory, capacity 2,000 to 10,000 spindles and looms. Parties having such to rent for one or a term of years, will address ROBERT C. GWYER, No. 91 Water-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM OR HOUSE in the city or a place in the country, first-class saleable merchandise, mostly hardware. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., W. HALL, Box 157 Times Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Accessible by steamboat and cars. A few choice rooms having been vacated during the present season in this delightful resort, transient or permanent parties desiring the same will please apply early. This is one of the most delightful resorts on the banks of the Hudson. Fine bathing on the premises.
W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook and assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to city or country with a small private family; thoroughly understands the care of milk and butter; has 14 years' reference from her two last employers. Call at No. 491 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts., top floor, back room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of city reference given. Can be seen at No. 29 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY for two most thoroughly efficient servants, one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in washing and ironing, if required; are excellent help in every respect, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 475 3d-av., corner of 34th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman as wet nurse, who has lost her own baby. Call for two days at No. 7 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 343 1st-av.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and, stock; is a first-rate hand with horses, and a good steady driver; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter, and is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address N. B., Box No. 205 Times Office, for three days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A perfectly sober and industrious man, married, with small family; has a practical knowledge of his business, including the management of green-house, grapery, fruits, and flowers; also, the laying out of a gentleman's place; eight years' references given. Address J. W. D., Box No. 216 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable, sober and industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference from his last employers. Address, for two days, W. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY MARried a situation as coachman and groom; truly understands his business, and his wife general housework; the best of city reference. Call at No. 265 3d-av., between 21st and 22d streets.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation, by a Scotchman, married, without incumbrance; has good recommendations; lived with some of the best families in the city. Call at private stable, No. 39 East 18th-st., near Broadway, for D. T.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, intelligent, single man, (English,) as coachman or gardener, &c., in city or country; is strictly temperate; the best reference given. Call on or address W. FORESTVILLE, No. 92 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION; perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a careful driver; is a returned soldier; has served 4 years in the United States Army; is a Protestant. Address R. C., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man, English, age 35; understands his business in every respect, and can give the best of city and country reference. Address G. A., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to city or country; best references given. Address J. D., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STOUT healthy man in a store; can deposit from $150 to $300 to his employer as a security for good conduct and integrity. Address or call at No. 7 Frankfort-st., basement, for the remainder of this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 233 Av. A, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man, who understands his business; is a good groom and a careful driver; good references: country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable man, aged 28 years, as coachman or groom; the country not objected to; best of city reference. Call or address No. 430 6th-av., Washington Stables.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; is single; is practical at his business; lived several years in his last place. Address W. M., Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business; has long recommendations as to character. Call for D. D., at private stable No. 7 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS in the country; the man as coachman; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; good references; both are Protestants. Address E., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, VERY well acquainted with all branches of a rectifying distillery, a situation in said line of business. Address C. P., Box No. 175 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman; has ten years' reference from two places. Address J. G., Box No. 198 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

$10 A DAY TO AGENTS—LLOYD'S GREAT Topographical Railway and County Map of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales—six feet large, mounted and varnished; cost $100,000 and four years' time; was finished July 28, and is the best map ever made since the world was formed; shows 200,000 cities, towns, villages, market-places, post-offices, castles, country seats, and 38,000 railways and railway stations, with the distance between each station marked plainly, and the official name and total length of each railway in actual operation up to June, 1865, is given. The railway stations are all numerically and alphabetically arranged. The lakes, rivers, hills and mountains are exhibited, with the altitude of each in feet, made from trigonometrical surveys by our own engineers, draughtsmen and photographers, sent to England expressly to make a superior map of that country; the whole engraved on steel, colored superbly in counties, mounted and varnished. Price 8 shillings sterling ($2.) No map at $20 can compare with this. Canvassers throughout the world wanted. Also men, with a small capital, to go to Canada, Chicago, Cincinnati, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, East and West Indies, Australia and California, to open offices. Can make a fortune wholesaling this and other maps to subagents. 80,000 copies of this map were subscribed for in England before going to press, as can be shown by our agents' letters to us. Ten new maps now under way.
J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher.
23 Cortlandt-st., New-York, and No. 1 Strand, London.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE FINE COATS, pants, vests and overcoats; experienced workmen, well recommended, can have steady work and good prices.
CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 340 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF 16 OR 17 (American) to learn the banking business; highest references required as to integrity; must be well educated, write a good hand, and be quick at figures; salary small at first. Address Box No. 823 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A bakery and confectionery counter; must be correct at figures, and have satisfactory references. Address, in handwriting of applicant, CONFISEUR, Box No. 164 Times Office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN EVERY COUNTY to sell Powell's great national picture of "The Voters in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment." Thorough agents clear $100 to $200 per month. Send for circular, or call on POWELL & CO., 24 Bible House, N. Y.

WANTED—A NURSE, IMMEDIATELY, TO take full charge of an infant three months old; a steady, capable woman. Apply to-day at No. 50 (new No. 58) East 24th-st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OF age, in a wholesale stationery establishment. Address in hand-writing, stating references, STATIONER, Box No. 1,548 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year..... 5 00

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year..... 5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—PANTOMIME ON HORSEBACK.

WALLACK'S—BORN TO GOOD-LUCK—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The jury of inquest on the late disaster on the Housatonic railroad, have rendered a verdict to the effect that the collision occurred in consequence of the culpable negligence and want of proper care and caution on the part of CHARLES HUNT, President, and Superintendent HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor, ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic, and EDWARD R. LYMAN, engineer, on said railroad. The verdict was signed by ten members only of the jury. Two members dissented from so much of the verdict as relates to Mr. ANDREW WINSLOW, master mechanic of the company, and EDWIN R. LYMAN, engineer of the engine "Fairfield," but fully concurred with the rest of the jury to that part of the verdict relating to CHARLES HUNT, President of the company, and HENRY L. PLUMB, conductor of the passenger train.

Capt. HENRY WIRZ was arraigned yesterday before the Military Commission, charged with maliciously, willfully and traitorously combining, confederating and conspiring, together with ROBERT E. LEE, JAMES A. SEDDON, NORTHRUP and others, to injure the health and destroy the lives of Union soldiers in rebel and Southern prisons, and also with murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war. The specifications allege the most cruel practices, such as starvation purposely, the vaccination of soldiers with impure matter, the furnishing of rotten food, the employment of bloodhounds, &c. After preliminary proceedings the court adjourned until to-day.

A Washington correspondent writes that Chief-Justice CHASE had a long interview with President JOHNSON on Friday evening, at the White House. It is generally understood that the subject under discussion was what disposition should be made of Jeff. DAVIS, whether he should be tried by a civil court or a military commission, and whether the trial should take place soon or be postponed till after the conclusion of the WIRZ trial. What conclusion was arrived at, of course, is unknown to the outside world; but it is fair to infer that nothing will be done in JEFF'S case until the WIRZ trial is concluded.

The Yantic (Conn.) Woollen Mills, recently destroyed by fire, are being rebuilt, with an energy and a thoroughness not often equaled. On the 16th of August the foundations of the new mill were completed and the corner-stone laid, and the intention is to put up a story every twelve working days, until the roof is reached. The mill is to be furnished with twelve sets of cards, warmed by steam and lighted with gas. One of SWAIN'S water-wheels will set everything in motion.

Since Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has filled his present position, he has signed three death warrants, viz.: For the execution of ALEXANDER DESMARTEAU, who committed rape and murder at Chicopee, and was hung in Boston, April 26, 1861; GEORGE C. HERSEY, who murdered by poison Miss BETSEY F. TIRRELL, and was hung Aug. 8, 1862, at Dedham; and JAMES CALLENDER, colored, who was found guilty of rape and murder at Otis, and was hung at Lenox, Nov. 6, 1863.

The President has requested the Attorney-General to suspend the issue of warrants for pardon until further orders. This action has been taken in order to facilitate a general clearing up of the numerous and complicated petitions now before the President, to give him the opportunity to adopt some plan which will prevent unnecessary and shameful intervention by the pardon brokers.

The Calais, Maine, *Advertiser*, says that the rust has struck the potato crop in that region more severely this season than it has done for many years past. Many of the farmers have commenced digging them up, hoping to save some of them. Whole fields which looked finely a week ago, now look as black as if a fire had run through them.

The best whaling voyage on record has been made by the bark *Pioneer*, of New-London, which sailed June 4, 1864, for Hudson's Bay. She has been heard from at St. Johns, Newfoundland, with 1,800 barrels of oil and 30,000 pounds of whalebone, the whole cargo being worth about $150,000, of which at least $100,000 is profit.

Gen. ESTY, of Ohio, is stopping at Willard's Hotel, in Washington. Gen. ESTY was in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland, from Donelson to the fall of Atlanta, and from thence proceeded upon the great SHERMAN campaign, and was present at the surrender of JOE JOHNSTON, which concluded the war in the East.

In reference to the frequently repeated rumor that Gen. BUTLER has several times tendered his resignation, and that its acceptance has been as often declined, it is now stated that the officers who would naturally receive such a document, have no knowledge whatever that it has ever been tendered.

Boston has 1,922 places where intoxicating liquor is sold, but the State constables are thinning them out. Eight prosecutions were made on Friday, and a fine of $35 and costs imposed in each case. One man paid, but the rest appealed, and the rumsellers' association got bonds for them.

WILLIAM QUIMBY, of Chicago, fell off a train of cars while in motion on the Stonington Road on Thursday, and but for some of the passengers catching him by the legs, would have been killed. He was dragged forty rods, and his clothes were all torn from his body, but no bones were broken.

It is said that a party of scientific gentlemen who have explored the gold mining region in Virginia, represent the interior of the State to be very rich in gold, silver, iron and other metals, in an undeveloped condition.

We call attention to some important statements copied from North Carolina papers, and printed in another column, as indicating something of the tone and temper of certain classes in the South.

Mr. DUNLAP, a Baltimore merchant, left Norwich on Friday with a crate of Maltese kittens, to supply the demand in Baltimore, where the feline species are very scarce.

At Fitchburgh, Mass., last Friday, a man calling himself "Scratch Gravel," and who would give no other name, has been sentenced to three years' hard labor in the State Prison for housebreaking.

President JOHNSON has returned from his excursion much refreshed, and is reported to be in unusually good health.

Gen. JOE JOHNSON passed Fortress Monroe on Sunday, on his way to Washington.

The rebel Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM had an interview with President JOHNSON yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

The deaths in New-York during the past week were 617—101 men, 71 women, 223 boys and 222 girls—a decrease of 35 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 133 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1864. Of the deceased, 402 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Cholera infantum 117, infantile marasmus 74, infantile convulsions 60, consumption 57, dysentery 32, inflammation of the lungs 20, inflammation of the bowels 15, dropsy 10, disease of the heart 8, measles 5, small-pox 2, cholera morbus 3, deaths from external causes 33.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GOVER in the case of Mrs. ELLEN CUSICK, who was alleged to have been burned to death by her husband setting fire to her clothing. The evidence showed that deceased was grossly intoxicated at the time and set her own clothing on fire. The prisoner CUSICK was therefore discharged.

A disastrous fire occurred yesterday in the building No. 204 South-street, and spread to the adjoining bonded warehouses in Water-street, which contained large quantities of tea and coffee on storage. The total losses by fire and water will probably exceed $600,000.

A man, supposed to be Mr. JOHN E. DEAN, of Eighty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, was instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, at the Yorkville station, by an inward-bound express train from New-Haven.

The decision of Justice LEDWITH in the Phenix Bank defalcation case was not rendered yesterday; counsel for the bank and the accused both consenting to its postponement until 2 P. M. today.

The money market suddenly eased up yesterday, and some loans were made to the Brokers at 6 per cent. The impression was that this rate would be the rule of the street before the close of the week, in place of 7 per cent. Government stocks were firmer and in good demand, especially the 5-20s and 7-30s. The railways were looking up. Gold 144¼. Exchange 109½@109¾ per cent.

The Live Stock markets are fairly supplied this week with a better grade of beef cattle than at the previous market. The sales yesterday were rather dull, and the afternoon rates lower than last week. The best cattle went at 16c.@ 17½c. ₩ lb., estimated dressed weight, and from this down to 12c. for poor grades. Sheep are abundant, and sell at 6½c.@7c. ₩ lb., live weight. Other animals range about as last week.

A fair business was transacted in Produce and Merchandise yesterday. The leading kinds of Breadstuffs were much higher, under an improved demand, partly speculative. Provisions were somewhat depressed. Groceries were on the advance. Heavier freight engagements were reported for Liverpool, chiefly of Cotton, Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Is the South Still to be its own Worst Enemy?

Had it chosen, the South might have dictated its own terms of union before it fired the first gun of rebellion. Without any Southern urging, Congress, of its own accord, by an almost unanimous vote, passed its resolution for an amendment of the constitution, guaranteeing perpetual inviolability to slavery in the States. Had it been clear that the South would have been thereby appeased, Congress would have bound itself and its successors to place no restrictions upon the extension of slavery into the Territories, and to abide by all the extra-judicial principles of the Dred Scott decision. It is difficult to say what it would not have done in the way of propitiation to avert the war. To have stopped the war after it began, the government at any time during the first twenty-one months—up to the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation—would have saved slavery as it was, and all its old constitutional rights, barring, perhaps, the assumed right of extending itself into the Territories. Even afterward, up to the very last stage of the war, the rebellion, by agreeing to throw down its arms at once, could have got terms. This is implied in all that President LINCOLN said and did in connection with the attempted peace negotiations at Niagara Falls, and in connection with the conference at Hampton Roads. Of course these terms would have been limited; yet had the right spirit been displayed by the South, they might have embraced provisions whereby emancipation would practically have been made gradual, or perhaps, even some compensation given for the loss of the slaves. The anxiety of the government to stop the dreadful effusion of blood, and the immense drains upon the Treasury, would have impelled it to do the utmost for peace, short of a positive sacrifice of the Union and of emancipation.

The end of this willfulness of the South was that it had to make its submission without terms. The final surrender of the rebellion was unconditional. The government was left entirely to its own discretion to exercise whatever severity or clemency it might please. It has chosen great clemency. It has engaged itself to the most liberal amnesty and pardon, and to the earliest restoration of the Southern States to the full enjoyment of every constitutional power possessed by the other States, if the Southern people will govern themselves by a truly loyal spirit, and show that they will perform in good faith all their constitutional obligations. The government, and all the loyalty of the country, now wait to see what the South will elect to do—whether to reciprocate this liberal spirit, and seriously devote itself to its own regeneration and to the harmony and prosperity of the whole country, or to continue in the perverseness which has already cost it so dear.

As yet, it is impossible to say what the Southern action will be. We only know that both loyal and disloyal influences are struggling for the ascendency there, and that each are expecting to carry the day. It would be far easier to determine how this will turn, if we had only ordinary human nature to calculate upon. Petty piques, vulgar passions, humiliation and misery on the one side; common sense, patriotic duty, good repute and substantial thrift on the other. There could not be much doubt which set of incentives would prevail with the ordinary civilized man. But, unfortunately, the Southern people for generations have been subjected to a peculiar institution, which has so much perverted their hearts and their judgments that it is impossible ever to assume that they will act wisely and rightly, as the best motives prompt. It is a law of our being that long association with a great evil not only vitiates the conscience, but darkens the understanding; and it is morally impossible that the Southern people should have been so long exposed to the influences of such an institution as slavery without being prodigiously injured in these respects. Their lack of wisdom has been shown in the fact that they have never attempted to do anything for their institution which did not recoil against it. They undertook in the beginning to put down agitation by attacking the right of petition and freedom of speech, and the result was an increase of agitation. They undertook to extend slavery by getting up a war with Mexico, and the result was the enlargement of the area of freedom with California and all the territory acquired from Mexico. They undertook to make Kansas a slave State by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the result was all the territory south of the line of that compromise was opened to freedom. They undertook to get from the Supreme Court an extra-judicial political decision that slavery had a constitutional right to all the Territories, and the result was a political revolution against slavery, without precedent in the history of the country. They undertook to break up the Union that they might establish a confederacy, the corner-stone of which should be slavery, and the result is the absolute annihilation of slavery. How they showed this want of judgment at different stages of the rebellion, in not getting the terms they might, we have already noted. It is not possible for any one who remembers these facts, to take it for granted that the South will now shape its action in accordance with its highest duties and best interests.

With all our soul we hope that the South will now at last gain and practice wisdom. The whole Northern people are yearning to bury the past, and to join the South in cementing a closer and more blessed Union than ever. The same feeling inspires all the words and acts of the government. But both the government and the Northern people are helpless, so far as relates to the Southern reciprocation of this spirit. If the Southern people will still persist in shutting their eyes to their true interests, and in making themselves their own worst enemies, there is no earthly way to prevent it. We sometimes see accounts of a spirit manifesting itself in some parts of the South, which make us apprehend that the old fatal spell is still upon its people, and that they will oblige the government to retain military rule over them for months, and, perhaps, even years to come. The government certainly cannot restore to them the full exercise of their constitutional powers, until it is morally certain that they attach a binding obligation to the oath of allegiance which they are taking, and will faithfully conform all their political action to its letter and spirit. Until the government can be assured of their consistent loyalty, it is bound to take care that they shall be in no condition to do mischief. It is not in the power of the government to infuse genuine loyalty into them against their own disposition and purpose; but it is in its power to disable disloyalty. It has the means of bringing every amount of repression upon them that can possibly be required. The loyal people of the land will sustain it in using these means to any extent that may be necessary. It would be madness in the South to force the government to any such stern policy. The result could only be its being cast into deeper humiliation and misery than ever. Enough has already been sacrificed to the spirit of perverseness. Now that the South is rid forever of its old evil genius of slavery, which used so to befool it, let it at once gather up its natural sense and turn square round into the plain path of duty and interest.

The Heavy Receipts of Cotton at New-York.

The large supplies of cotton from the South, which were for some time expected in vain, are at last arriving in full measure at this port. The receipts in this market alone, during the last six weeks, have been over *one hundred thousand bales*, (103,648,) or an average of more than seventeen thousand bales a week. Last week we had close upon twenty thousand bales (19,404.)

According to the advices from the seaboard and river cities, and from the cotton-growing region of the South, the volume flowing hitherward bids fair to increase largely during the coming autumn months. At New-Orleans, on the 11th inst., there were 81,568 bales on hand, with large daily receipts, and the stock at Mobile is also considerable, though it is kept down by the deficiency of inland water transports to fetch it from the interior. This, however, was being remedied by the construction of a fleet of light flat boats to be employed expressly in this work.

It is only that part of the staple lying most convenient to the seaboard cities which has thus far been brought into them. The break in the South Carolina Railroad, between Orangeburgh and Columbia, has prevented the upland cotton in that State from reaching Charleston. The damage done to the Georgia Central Railroad, and to the Savannah and Gulf Railroad, by SHERMAN, has heretofore cut off the greater part of the cotton-growing region of Georgia from Savannah; but we suppose that by this time both of these lines are in running order. A letter from Jacksonville in a city cotemporary yesterday, said that in Florida but little of the cotton crop had been brought in, except such as was stored near the railroad, and added that it was estimated there that there were 50,000 bales in the State at the close of the war. The cotton of Central Alabama has been detained in the up-country by the cause we have already mentioned. Probably the Southern State which has had the largest proportion of its stock brought to market is Mississippi; but that in the western parts of the State is as yet almost untouched. Western Louisiana and Southern Arkansas (as the receipts at New-Orleans show) have also forwarded abundantly.

Of course much of this cotton in the Gulf States we have named, and also in the State of Texas, will not be brought to this market, but will be purchased on European account, and shipped there direct.

There has as much cotton arrived at New-York, New-Orleans, and the other cities of the Southern seaboard, within the past three months, as some of the speculators estimated to exist within the entire South, in May last. And yet the greater part of the cotton-growing region has not been reached.

We rejoice at the large receipts, present and prospective, of this important staple. It has already set the spinning mills of New-England into activity, and has literally given employment to tens of thousands of men and women. It will cheapen the prices of goods, and supply us with the home-made article. It is increasing commercial and business activity. It is being carried to England in the steamships and sailing ships that leave our port daily, and will presently tell in our behalf, in turning the balance of trade in our favor, in regulating exchanges, and in adding to the value of our currency and decreasing the price of gold; and by these and other means will magnify the prosperity of the nation.

ANOTHER MISSION FOR FRANCE.—They are having a lively time of it in the Black Republic of Hayti, as appears by the news from that quarter this morning. Cannonading by "National troops," "Rebels still holding Cape Haytien," "the port blockaded by two steamers," "attempts to mediate between the belligerents," &c. Such are the sprightly items of news from that interesting region. It will be noticed that the American and British Consuls are supposed not to be strict *neutrals* in the case, and are threatened with reprisals. The opportunity for France to step in on a mission of regeneration will possibly be embraced by the Emperor. Having undertaken that work for the Latin race in the Western Hemisphere, we have no doubt he will be ambitious to try his hand with the African division of the human family. Hayti, at this crisis, presents a good field for intervention.

Wanted, a General!

The Albany Democratic Regency, under the control of RICHMOND, CAGGER and SEYMOUR, is just now in search of a General—"under difficulties."

At the late meeting of the Democratic State Committee, at Albany, we understand the important question where to find a General officer, more or less distinguished in the late war, to head the ticket of "the party" for the nomination of Secretary of State in the campaign, upon which "the party" is just now entering, was the principal question entertained, discussed and debated.

The prospects, upon all sides, were admitted to be gloomy enough. The attitude of "the party" during the war had been such as to make its resuscitation and reëntry upon the field, all but an impossibility. The State was evidently "joined to her idols" of freedom and loyalty. So the Regency State Committee, drooping and despondent, sat down in the famous Room No. 57 of the Delavan House, and devoted themselves to the consideration how and where to find a General to head their ticket.

Quaint, inconsistent and desperate enough, if we may rely upon our information, were the suggestions offered. RICHMOND asked about Gen. SLOCUM; to which JOHN A. GREENE replied that SLOCUM had been spoken to, and had declined. CAGGER named Gen. CURTIS, of St. Lawrence, but was answered by Judge DODGE that CURTIS had also respectfully begged off. Somebody suggested Gen. PECK; but the response was, that PECK wanted nothing to do with the Regency. Surrogate TUCKER nominated Gen. SICKLES; but SICKLES, also, was understood to have positive objections to a participation in the November defeat. This brief record appeared to complete the roll of available Generals, all of whom were dismissed from consideration for the worst kind of non-availability.

Supervisor TWEED, however, continued to persist in the search, and brought forward the name of Gen. SPINOLA. Street Commissioner CORNELL thought Gen. COCHRANE might be induced to "come over." And the list was closed by somebody's presenting the name of Gen. BUSTARD. As the end had surely then been reached, the committee adjourned to dinner.

The Democratic party, seriously, is in want of a General as its candidate for Secretary of State. Salary of the office, $2,500 and no stealings, and chances of election not worth considering. Who bids? Where is the lucky General who wishes to lead the forlorn and disorganized host? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen with the stars!

The War in South America.

While our soldiers are daily returning from camp and garrison to farm and workshop, armies of very respectable proportions are assembling on the banks of the tributaries of the Rio de la Plata, in South America, to test the question of the possession of the broad and magnificent plains which those streams water, and for which they furnish the means of communication with the Atlantic, and with the commerce of the world. South American wars are proverbially perennial, and of little consequence. But this one starts on a grander scale than any war which has been waged on that turbulent continent for many years, and the interests at stake are relatively important.

In another place in this morning's paper will be found an able and accurate summing up of the history of this conflict, of the causes which led to it, of the operations thus far conducted, and a consideration of the merits of the quarrel. It will be seen that the little State of Paraguay, over which LOPEZ, of *Water Witch* notoriety, presides, is engaged single-handed with Brazil, the Argentine Republic and Uraguay; that, though defeated absolutely and irretrievably upon the sea in a naval fight, which, for profuse bloodshed and determined fighting, takes a prominent place among sea-fights, the Paraguayans have still some chances of ultimate success on the land; that they have a force of perhaps forty or fifty thousand in the field, or ready to be put there, while their allied enemies are likely to oppose them with armies not greater, if as strong; that there are chances of a long and stubborn war; and that Great Britain, whose commercial interests are involved in the contest, may be called upon to interfere, as she has already done once before in the quarrels which have for fifty years, with occasional intermissions, raged upon the banks of the La Plata.

Though there are no complications with this country, the fact that the opening and development of a million of square miles of the richest country of South America are involved in the issue of the war, cannot fail to make the account we give of it deserving of a careful reading.

THE HUBBUB OF THE HACKMEN—HOW THE RASCALS SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.—It is very unusual indeed for us to growl, but, in common with many of our readers, we are justly provoked thereto, in consequence of the atrocious conduct of that class of rogues known as hackmen, who rule the roast at the steamboat landings and railroad depots. On the arrival of the various boats and trains these vultures flock together and nearly drive travelers mad. They clog the gangways, jostle rudely against women, upset small children, snap their whips in men's faces, and generally make themselves disagreeable, if not positively insulting, by their loud-mouthed and repeated offers of "Carriage, Sir." This is altogether wrong, and, as far as we know, is peculiar to New-York. No other city would tolerate the disgraceful annoyance for an hour. Why, then, should we submit? Have the police no power over the rascally crew? Surely they have, and they ought to exercise it, at least to the extent of requiring every one of these blatant and impertinent scamps to remain on his box until his services might be required. In this way all confusion would be avoided; the hackman would still get his fare, and the tempers of travelers would escape sore trial. We commend this suggestion to Capt. BRACKETT, of the City Hall Police.

Another reform in this matter of hackmen would be to require each driver to wear, conspicuously, a number, that he might be identified in case of overcharging or insulting his customers, as frequently happens. As the case now stands, these scoundrels are seldom brought to a reckoning for their offences, simply on account of the difficulty of identifying them.

The whole hack system of the city is mismanaged and a nuisance. The charges are high, the vehicles are uncomfortable and often filthy, and the drivers are, generally, insolent robbers. What we want here, for the accommodation of city travel, are light coupés and Hansom cabs, such as are used in London. A few months since an enterprising Frenchman made an experiment of establishing a stand for a few coupés at Union-square, and fixed upon moderate charges. Success met him at the outset, and it is rarely that one of his vehicles can be found unemployed. This being the case, we wonder that enterprising stablemen do not show their wisdom by following his example. Fifty of these coupés should immediately be placed at Union-square, and fifty more at the City Hall Park. Our word for it, there is a rapid fortune for him who supplies this absolute need for the public.

Confederate Violations of the Laws of War—Cruelty and Treason Compared.

It would be well if the Wirz trial, which commenced yesterday, should prove only the initiative for a series of trials of similar offences, which have occurred during the war. WINDER and WIRZ and TURNER, and people of that ilk, are guilty enough, God knows. But they are not the only men who have committed crimes as foul. The Forrests, the Fergusons, the Picketts, and others, are charged by our officers and soldiers with deeds of the same nature. Confederate Generals, as well as Confederate jailors, have something to answer for at the bar of public justice. We speak not now of offences against loyalty, but of offences against humanity; not of breaches of the law of the nation, but of flagrant outrages against the laws of all nations, against civilization and the laws of God.

Of one thing we may be sure. History will arraign at her august bar the fame and the memories of all these culprits. What her judgment will be upon the crime of treason, upon the folly and wickedness of secession, we need not now forecast. We are still too near the results themselves, have ourselves participated in them too hotly, to play the *rôle* of censor and of judge. Let impartial history be judge betwixt them and us.

But there is another class of crimes chargeable against the late rebellion, for which no excuse, no extenuation remains. Treason, "greatest of crimes" though it be, has at least this in its favor, that it may sometimes imply allegiance and fidelity to the opposite of what is betrayed. Treason is often a question of disputed allegiance, and the treacherous will try to balance against their guilt the duty they owe elsewhere. They always pretend to regret the dilemma they are condemned to, claiming to have chosen between two evils. But what shall palliate crimes against the laws of war, of all nations, of civilization, humanity, against the laws of men and God? Can any subterfuge of divided allegiance avail here?

What we propose, therefore, is a general review and examination of these rebel crimes against civilization from first to last, and a general punishment of the detected and condemned offenders, from private up to President. Let the charge be simple and general—violation of the rules of war. And let the specifications include all the manifold atrocities. For the moment, we leave out of question the crime known as treason. President JOHNSON will take care of the due punishment of that. We speak of offences which the whole world condemns. Nor is it for the dead or suffering soldier boys of the North alone that we plead. It is as well for the honor and fame of the manly and humane among the insurgents themselves, who, whatever their political feelings, shrink with disgust and abhorrence from the reputation of consenting to these atrocities against humanity, or of conniving at them, much more from the charge of committing them. For the sake of our common nation, let us remove the stigma now attaching to millions, and fix it upon the hundreds to whom it belongs. It is not the cause of the North or of the Union alone, which will be benefited by such investigations, but that of mankind.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—In Gov. PERRY'S recent speech at Greenville, S. C., which we publish this morning, we find some very remarkable statements in regard to public sentiment in that State. The Governor declares that South Carolina is ready to reform her constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. Although no man has better opportunities than Gov. PERRY for forming a correct estimate of the state of public sentiment in South Carolina, these positive statements must be taken, we fear, with some grains of allowance. That a strong undercurrent of Union sentiment exists in that State we do not doubt, but a conversion so radical as that indicated above would be little short of miraculous.

The Cable.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A well-known and experienced navigator" suggests a means of laying the Atlantic cable safely, in your issue of this morning. Will you allow one unknown and inexperienced (in that line) to suggest a method? and will you also state why the plan would not work, if so you think? It is as follows:

Attach buoys, say of cork, at equal distances, say one mile, or half a mile, or less, of sufficient capacity to nearly support or float the cable. The great strain would, it seems to me, be avoided, and it would sink gradually to the bottom. These floats could be so arranged that they could be attached almost instantaneously, and after a little time would detach themselves, leaving the cable at the bottom.

Two thousand fathoms of cable, reaching from the bottom of the sea to the stern of the ship, supported at short intervals by buoys, would lessen the strain very materially. What think you of the plan?

T. M.

We know of nothing against this plan. But we presume that and others have been submitted to the directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company before they set out on their last great undertaking.—ED. TIMES.

THE TRIBUNE AND THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cut the following editorial from the *Tribune*, for the purpose of nailing it to your counter, so that other base coinage may be detected:

From the Tribune.

ODD.

The Union Committee of our State met at the Astor House on Wednesday evening, to fix the time for holding our annual State Convention. Owing to a sudden conversion, those who are *not* Radicals had a majority of *one*.

By a curious coincidence, that majority was intent on postponing our convention to a late day; while the "Radicals" wanted an earlier one.

Those who are *not* Radicals triumphed, fixing the day at the 20th of September, by a "strait" vote.

Next day, the Democratic State Committee met at Albany, and fixed their convention for the 6th of September—which was the day designated by the "Radicals" for ours.

It is settled, therefore, by the Anti-Radicals in our party organization, that our adversaries shall have two weeks the start of us in the approaching canvass.

That start—eight weeks to our six for the canvass—must be worth to them from five to ten thousand votes.

Now for our inferences:

1. We infer that one controlling mind fixed the day or holding each of the State Conventions.

2. We infer that this is the same that engineered SEYMOUR'S election as Governor in 1862.

3. We infer that he proposes to repeat the process substantially in 1865.

4. We infer that, as he has "sold short" before and been unable to deliver, it may be so in this case.

5. We infer that the Union party will have to win this Fall, not by means of its organization but in spite of that same. And

6. We infer that it should arouse at once and go in.

It would be difficult if not impossible to compress the same measure of malignity and falsehood into a quarter of a column. Its assumptions and "inferences" are alike bald, naked inventions; and highly as I once thought of Mr. GREELEY, I am now constrained to believe that he intended to "bear false witness." He knows me well—as I *thought* I knew him—and knows that I am incapable of duplicity, either to my friends or my party; that what I say or do is said and done openly. In my long life, with the habit of thinking, however defectively for myself, my opinions have never been concealed. However they conflict with those entertained by the great men of my party, I avow them frankly. Worth, therefore, less or more, there is nothing equivocal in my friendships, or my enmities, or uncertain in my principles.

There is not the slightest color of truth in the *Tribune's* assumption that I "fixed" or attempted to fix the day for holding the Union State Convention. Though differing for more than twenty years with Mr. GREELEY, about *early* conventions, I thought it would be well, this year, to meet early in September, but in a conversation with Mr. HARRIS, he reminded me that the State Agricultural Fair would use the first week in September, and for that reason only I acquiesced in the suggestion of a later day.

I saw five members of the committee, simply because Messrs. LINCOLN, HARRIS, JONES and USHER called upon me. Mr. BARBER, who met me in the Rotunda, remarked that he was then going to my room. To neither of these gentlemen did I express, suggest, or intimate any word in favor of a late convention, for I had no such wish. If I had deemed the question important, either way, I should certainly have found Messrs. STEWART, JEROME, ROBERTSON, DUTCHER, FREEMAN, COOK, &c., &c., and consulted with them. As it was, I only saw such members of the committee as called upon me, and spoke on the subject only in reply to their questions.

The point Mr. GREELEY makes, or seeks to make, is, that our committee was beguiled into a late day for its convention, so that the Democrats might take the field first. If the Democracy had determined to be first in the field, what was to prevent it; or what necessity was there for collusion? But I will not let the matter rest here. I had not spoken a word, nor had I any understanding with any Democrat, on or off their State Committee, or in relation to the approaching election. So that, instead of fixing the day for *both* conventions, I did not interfere with, and took no part in fixing *either*.

Mr. GREELEY accuses me of "engineering SEYMOUR'S election in 1862." I am frequently asked if my quarrel with Mr. GREELEY cannot be made up? My answer is "no." But I invariably add that this need not disturb others, or the party, inasmuch as I never bring our differences into public view unless forced to do so by unprovoked and wanton assaults from the *Tribune*. I was cruelly deceived in Mr. GREELEY'S character. I thought him truthful, patriotic, unselfish. I find him ambitious, selfish and false. I lose respect for him when he thus falsely accuses me of defeating Gen. WADSWORTH. If he *believed* it, as thousands do, who read his calumnies, I could excuse him, as I do those whom he misleads.

Mr. GREELEY knows that the father of Gen. WADSWORTH was one of my early, constant and most valued personal and political friends. For more than twenty-five years JAMES WADSWORTH, one of the great men of his generation, consulted me about all his educational and philanthropic enterprises. It was at my suggestion that he inaugurated District School Libraries. His son, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, generally accompanied his father, knew the relations that existed, and became himself imbued with our sentiments and sympathies. And when, later in life, he concluded to adopt the Democratic side in politics, I was, as he said, the first person to whom he avowed that purpose. I remonstrated, but failed to change his determination. When, years afterwards, he was unable to endure the encroachments and exactions of slavery, he came to me, deprecating the idea of turning Whig, and urging an organization, irrespective of old parties, opposed to slavery extension.

While acting with the Democratic party Gen. WADSWORTH conceived an enduring prejudice against Gov. SEWARD. This was an honest but most unjust prejudice, as I often but vainly endeavored to satisfy him. With me, however, close personal and social relations were preserved by Gen. WADSWORTH, through all the political changes; and when the Republican party had organized, and was in the ascendancy, after the usual consultation with prominent friends, I informed Mr. WADSWORTH, through his then confidential personal and political friend, Col. D. H. ARELL, that we intended to nominate him for Governor. The information was acceptable, and we proceeded to the choice of delegates, with this purpose, until most unexpectedly a letter appeared from Mr. WADSWORTH declining the nomination.

Subsequently, when a Senator in Congress was to be chosen, several prominent Republicans of Democratic antecedents, organized, separately, to control this question. Mr. WADSWORTH acted with these gentlemen. But the Republican members of the Legislature, responding to a sentiment clearly indicated among the people, sent Hon. PRESTON KING to the Senate. That organization, unfortunately, was perpetuated, and, with the *Tribune* as its organ, exasperating and perverting the popular mind, obtained sway in our State Conventions. In the meantime, Gen. WADSWORTH, who, heart and hand had espoused the Union cause, adopted the Chase-Sumner-Greeley Abolition doctrine, and, as its representative, was presented as a candidate for Governor. The time and circumstances were inauspicious, I saw the danger, and endeavored to avert it by urging the nomination of Gen. DIX for Governor. But Messrs. GREELEY, OPDYKE, &c., &c., were

masters of the situation, and Gen. WADSWORTH was nominated. That done, I instantly and earnestly took steps to secure the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor that would strengthen and save the ticket. I suggested JAMES M. COOK, E. W. LEAVENWORTH, or R. M. BLATCHFORD, so that, while a Democratic-Abolitionist was the nominee for Governor, a Conservative Whig would be placed on the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. But the Greeley sentiment was as rampant as restless. It demanded the nomination of another radical for Lieutenant-Governor; and the late CURTIS NOYES came to me to say that if I would ask the New-York delegation to go for Mr. TREMAINE, he could be nominated by acclamation! I replied, that "that acclaim will be the knell of your ticket. The party, strong as it is, cannot stand the nomination of two Radical Abolitionists. If Mr. TREMAINE is sensible, he will decline in favor of an old Whig". But I remonstrated in vain. Mr. TREMAINE, who, after the rebellion broke out, had made a pro-slavery speech in a Democratic State Convention, *was* nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by ACCLAMATION!

The infatuation did not end there. An inexperienced State Committee was appointed. That committee established itself in New-York, away from the archives of the party, rejected the wise counsel of Gov. MORGAN, dispensed with the services of Mr. TERWILLEGER, its invaluable Secretary, and excluded me from its meetings.

Toward the close of the canvass, after squandering fabulous sums of money, and floundering about in the dark, the committee invoked the aid of Mr. TERWILLEGER, while I found it necessary, along with Messrs. WAKEMAN and KELLY, to replenish its empty treasury.

At this moment of doubt and danger, the committee conceived the idea of bringing Gen. WADSWORTH to New-York to make a speech. I remonstrated, urging that the City of New-York, of all places, was the last for an abolition demonstration. But I remonstrated in vain. Gen. WADSWORTH was sent for and came. I remonstrated with him personally, pointing out the danger—telling him, indeed, that he was periling his election. I am not likely to forget his reply: "*You are croaking. My majority may be less than that of last year, but it will be larger than Morgan's.*"

Gen. WADSWORTH made his abolition speech inside of Cooper Institute, while GREELEY, STANTON, &c., &c., made their abolition speeches outside. I was "there to see" groups of Union electors walk away annoyed and discouraged. Directly the Democrats, taking advantage of this blunder, constrained their candidate for Governor to make a comparatively loyal speech in Brooklyn. I say constrained, because Gov. SEYMOUR's affinities with VALLANDIGHAM and other Copperheads, shows that his proclivities were in the other direction. But he made a tolerably good Union speech, and it told in the election, to his advantage.

The Union party of the State, out of New-York and Brooklyn, did its whole duty. Gen. WADSWORTH was defeated by largely-increased Democratic majorities in New-York and Brooklyn. The official canvass demonstrates this fact. Mr. GREELEY knows it, and he knows also that my friends—the regularly organized, working Republicans—were faithful to a man.

While, therefore, it is true that Gen. WADSWORTH's election was recklessly thrown away; while, in fact, he was "slaughtered," neither my own garments or those of my friends, are stained. The sacrifice was effected in the way I have stated. But in actual responsibility my assailant was Gen. WADSWORTH's slayer. For with Mr. GREELEY, as with Cardinal WOOLSEY, "ambition" mars all. Here is the simple solution of the whole question. As things then stood, Gov. MORGAN ought to have been renominated. But Mr. GREELEY aspired to the United States Senate. Gov. MORGAN, a Whig, and a resident of the city, was in his way. Hence he demanded the nomination of a Western man, of Democratic antecedents, for Governor, that the field for Senator would be open to him. He did not, of course, expect that Gen. WADSWORTH would be beaten, for it was not to be supposed that 90,000 majority could be used up in a year. But Radicalism was very blind, reckless and profligate; and a political inheritance, the work of long years of toil and experience, was dissipated in a single year!

And now what sort of POLITICAL RECORD has my assailant made for himself? How long is it since he attended a dinner in honor of FERNANDO WOOD, complimenting that known and notorious abettor and sympathizer in secession and rebellion, as a distinguished friend of peace? How long is it since he was about the House of Representatives conspiring with "Copperhead" members of Congress? How long has he been in correspondence with the family of JEFFERSON DAVIS? How long after the renomination of President LINCOLN, did he sign and send circulars to distinguished men asking whether it was not best to bring a third candidate into the field? What was the nature of his correspondence with VALLANDIGHAM?

And what has been his course on the question of secession, and what sort of *war* record has he made?

While the Southern States were threatening secession, and while they were preparing for rebellion, Mr. GREELEY not only justified, but *invited* and *stimulated* them to action. Here is the evidence from the *Tribune*, in his own language:

From the New-York Tribune, Nov. 26, 1860.

If the cotton States unitedly and earnestly wish to withdraw peacefully from the Union, *we think they should and would be allowed to do so.* Any attempt to compel them to remain by force would be *contrary to the principles enunciated in the immortal Declaration of Independence, contrary to the fundamental ideas on which human liberty is based.*

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 19, 1860.

If it (the Declaration of Independence) justified the secession from the British Empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, *we do not see why it would not justify the secession of five millions of Southerners from the Union in* 1861.

From the New-York Tribune, Feb. 23, 1860.

* * *Whenever* it shall be clear that the great body of the Southern people have become conclusively alienated from the Union, and anxious to escape from it, *we will do our best to forward their views.*

From the New-York Tribune, 1860.

If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better *out* of the Union than *in* it, WE INSIST ON LETTING THEM GO IN PEACE.

From the New-York Tribune of same date.

I reiterate *every word* of this, as I have often reiterated it, WITH REGARD TO THE PACIFIC STATES AND TERRITORIES.

I *do insist* that a people possessing within themselves the elements of an independent national existence, have a *right* to have *such institutions* and enter into *such relations with other political communities* as they may deem most conducive to their own well-being.

And now, when the rebellion, at a sacrifice of half a million of Northern lives, and four thousand millions of Northern treasure, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate Government, and other rebels, plead, in justification of their offence, that the leading journal and organ of the Federal Government, insisted, encouraged and justified secession.

Early in the war, Mr. GREELEY, in a spirit of conceit and arrogance peculiarly his own, assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, and issued his order, "On to Richmond," as authoritaively as RICHARD the III. exclaimed, "To horse," or as WELLINGTON said, "Up guards and at 'em." And such was the power of a popular, widely circulating journal, the government was actually forced prematurely into the disastrous "Bull Run" battle. When it was over, most disgracefully, GREELEY saw the mischief he had done, and appalled and haunted by spectres of dead and dying soldiers, he confessed in a letter to Mr. LINCOLN, and in the *Tribune*, that he had done a great wrong. It was said by those around him that for several days his remorse was agonizing. But it soon subsided, and he resumed the habit of insolent dictation to the army, to the President, and to Congress.

Subsequently, at a dark hour, and after a disastrous result of a general battle, Mr. GREELEY became morbid again, and proclaimed to the world in his *Tribune*, that "if, after sixty or ninety days more of hard fighting," we were unable to conquer the enemy, it would become the duty of the government "to make the best attainable peace." This craven, cream-faced display of the "white feather" in a leading Northern journal inspirited the rebel government and army. If, as they were told, we could only "fight on for sixty or ninety days," they were sure of their independence.

During the entire last year of the war Mr. GREELEY embarrassed the government, demoralized the army and bewildered the people, with perpetual croakings and muddled negotiations for "Peace"—"Peace" upon the best attainable terms—"Peace" upon any terms. While SHERMAN was preparing for his great and triumphant campaign; while the army and navy were demonstrating upon North Carolina; while GRANT was "fighting it out on this line," Mr. GREELEY, bamboozled by "Colorado JEWETT," persisted in drawing the government into negotiations for "Peace" with the Confederate miscreants in Canada who were there hatching conspiracies for arson, piracy, bank robberies and assassinations. In his letter to Mr. LINCOLN Mr. GREELEY implores him to remember that "our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country longs for peace." And then, after slavery had cost us half a million of lives and three millions of treasure, Mr. GREELEY, in the same letter, proposes that we should offer $400,000,000 to slavery, for peace!

When in the sequel it appeared that SANDERS & Co. had no authority to act or speak for the Confederate Government, Mr. GREELEY endeavored to cover his mortifying retreat by abusing the President. SAUNDERS says that Mr. GREELEY told him that though Mr. LINCOLN had acted the blackguard, there *were gentlemen* in the States.

But the Canada conspirators were not willing to "give it up so." Feeling that Mr. GREELEY had been shabbily treated by the President, Mr. C. C. CLAY drew up a call for a public meeting to sustain Mr. GREELEY, which was sent to this city for signatures. I have seen this original call in the hand-writing of Mr. CLAY. The meeting, however failed, as nobody would sign the call. But Mr. GREELEY, discreditably as his mission terminated, is compensated by the regard and sympathy of SANDERS, CLAY and THOMPSON, who, while negotiating with Mr. GREELEY for "Peace," occupied the intervals in conspiracies to rob and murder at St. Albans, burn the City of New-York, and assassinate the President and Secretary of State, the Confederate Government having appropriated and placed in their hands a large fund for this mode of warfare!

And finally, after Mr. GREELEY, as "Peace" Ambassador, had played himself out, he reappears, playing second to "old BLAIR," who is found in "everybody's mess and in nobody's watch." By Mr. BLAIR's importunity, the government was again drawn into abortive negotiations for peace. This officious interference occasioned further embarrassment and demoralization in our army, where delusive hopes of peace were raised only to be disappointed.

Had Mr. GREELEY or Mr. BLAIR, separately or "jintly," by intimidation or sophistry, succeeded in drawing the government into a premature and inglorious peace, all the fruits of the war would have ripened for the enemy, while its shame would have fallen upon ourselves. We should have left Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Richmond unconquered; deprived GRANT, SHERMAN, TERRY, SHERIDAN, PORTER, and their compatriots, of the laurels so justly due; robbed our gallant soldiers and sailors of the victories which reward their years of hard service; exposed ourselves to perpetual aggression at home, and to scorn and contempt abroad. These were the humiliations Messrs. GREELEY and BLAIR endeavored to inflict, in the name and form of peace, upon our country, just as the day of triumph, after a long night of disaster, was dawning! Not only were we called upon, after nearly four years' war, exhausting our treasure, and bleaching and fertilizing rebellious soil with the blood and bones of our sons, to submit to a shameful peace, but Mr. GREELEY, who had vociferously manded the Emancipation Proclamation, proposed to offer slavery $400,000,000 of bonus for a dishonorable peace! Thanks to a patriotic and inflexible President, and an invincible army, their officious and pernicious dreams and schemes were thwarted, and an honorable peace was achieved by the crushing out of the rebel government and armies.

In conclusion, though I might fill a page of the TIMES in exhibiting Mr. GREELEY's absurdities—letting "slip the dogs of war" to-day, puling and whining for "peace" to-morrow, denouncing "Copperheads" in the *Tribune* while corresponding and cuddling with them personally, professing to support Mr. LINCOLN, while intriguing to get up a convention at Cleveland to nominate a third candidate—in conclusion, I repeat, I content myself with showing the utter falsehood of his two accusations, viz: that I "fixed" the time for holding both State conventions, and that I "engineered Gov. SEYMOUR's election in 1862."

THURLOW WEED.

NOTES.

—At 1 o'clock this morning our parched city enjoyed the refreshment of a brief shower of rain. Yesterday was one of those peculiarly terrible specimens of sultriness, when the air seemed to be the exhalation of a Babylonian furnace. Fortunately there was a gentle breeze now and then; but the wretch who passed for even a moment out of the current of air into the sunlight, wilted as quickly as a tender cabbage-plant in dry ground. We believe we are yet in the dog-days; at any rate, yesterday was old Sirius' particular holiday, and might have served to madden all the dogs that ever lolled and panted into hydrophobia. Had it not been for the grateful land breeze at midnight, and the brief shower to which we have alluded, the delighted reader would not have had this excellent note—for how could we write, when the very pen we use hissed spitefully in the boiling ink, and the paper crisped into hot rolls under our burning fingers? Dog days, August, the watering season, and other fiery torments (mundane, we mean,) will soon be over, thanks to old Time, for this year.

—GRIMES, a black colored man, known as "Old GRIMES," died a day or two since at New-Haven, in the Buttonwood-nutmeg State, at a good old age. He was a general favorite, and no Coroner's jury ever advised him to "move on" because of his color. This immunity is doubtless owing to the fact that he dwelt and shone under the shadow of Yale College, where the gospel is taught early in the morning, and where ponderous professors sonorously read of Solomon, the husband of Pharaoh's and several other men's daughters, that he—the wise king—absolutely boasted in these incendiary words: "I am black, but comely." And so was GRIMES—that is to say, he was black, but we cannot speak positively as to the comely; and so he lived in peace, ninety years, and died in peace, Yea, even without the knowledge of Button.

—The Housatonic road has a code of regulations, of which No. 12 says:

"A red flag by day and a red lantern by night must *always be exhibited upon an engine*, when an engine *other than that of a regular train is to follow*, and in case a regular train is divided into two or more distinct trains, flags will be kept flying upon the engines of all the trains except the last. A white flag displayed upon an engine is a signal that an express train is soon to pass in an opposite direction."

In view of the recent slaughter on that busy thoroughfare, we would ask if either conductor, engineer or brakeman ever saw that code?

—The city cars are doubtless too often overcrowded. But the elaborated statement of a morning journal that there is car-pestilence, or special disease engendered by traveling in these conveyances, is foolish, mischievous and unwarranted. There are enough of real grievances to cause us anxiety without inventing sensational rubbish.

—When Rev. Mr. BURTON commenced preaching in Plymouth Church, during Mr. BEECHER's vacation, the congregation, thinned by the watery contributions of sundry weak brethren of the faith, numbered about 250. By successful exertions and really admirable discourses, he has gathered a regular attendance not much less than 2,000.

—The managers of the House of Refuge at Randall's Island have abolished the use of the rattan. The end of the rattan, when cut, is apt to be sharp, and when slivered makes an unpleasant welt upon the body. They have substituted a strap, cut into strips, which tingles but does not bruise. Our boyish recollections of a strap with five slim tails are vivid.

—As a consequence of the investigation at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, last week, concerning the alleged improper whipping of a boy, the managers have decided that rattans shall no longer be used to flog with. A leather strap with slit ends has been substituted.

—Our city will soon be known by its bells—of its belles we need say nothing; they speak well enough for themselves. All the old bells of the Fire Department are to be melted and recast by Messrs. MENEELEY & SONS, of Troy, who have just turned out three new bells for us, each weighing 3,000 pounds.

—It is said we shall ere long have another beautiful monument, erected in our metropolis, to the memory of the brave ones who have fallen during this rebellion. The Seventh Regiment have already taken steps to have one erected either in the square opposite their armory or in the Central Park.

—There is no truth in the statement that Gov. ANDREW has accepted or will accept the Presidency of Antioch College. He is altogether too busy; his entire time is occupied in guarding the movements of Senators SUMNER and WILSON.

—JOHN MEYER, Corporal Co. B, Seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, has been missing since Aug. 15, when he was seen in this city, and his brother advertises for information regarding him in another column.

—Hon. JOHN COVODE is expected to open a very full budget of news very soon. He has reached Washington, and will soon publish an exposé of New-Orleans depravities and notabilities.

—Mr. PAUL MORPHY, the eminent chess-player, arrived in town yesterday.

Opera without Subvention from the Herald.

[LETTER NO. II.]

To the Editor of the Herald:

DEAR SIR: Having repulsed your attack on the new artists engaged by me for the forthcoming season, you have taken a week to search for a new base of operations; and now, having intrenched yourself behind the walls of a "contemplated new opera-house," you open your masked batteries, not daring to attack me in open field. You substitute the Emperor of Russia for the editor of the *Herald*, and the imperial intendant of musical matters in St. Petersburgh for your humble servant.

You inform the public that the Emperor of Russia has withdrawn his subvention from the manager of the opera at St. Petersburgh, who, you say, is probably nothing more than "a German adventurer." This is a very pretty piece of news; it lacks, however, one great essential—TRUTH! The Emperor of Russia has not withdrawn his subvention from the opera at St. Petersburgh, which will go on as before; nor is the *impressario* there a German or a Scotch adventurer, but a Prince of the Russian Empire, a General in the Russian Army, and a man of such power that he would, probably, in a similar case, have sent you to Siberia (without much regret on the part of the public) for your insolence in prejudging persons whom you admit you never heard.

As to your paltry attempts to injure my business because I determined to carry on the opera without advice or assistance from the *petticoat government* of the *Herald*, I will in return do good for evil, and inform you that it is not St. Petersburgh, but Moscow, where the opera, after a three years' trial, is to be abandoned; not, however, for want of a subvention, but from the difficulty, even with the Emperor's subvention, of finding, now-a-days, good singers. After you have heard my opera company for next season, you will probably be obliged to confess that the business tact and musical knowledge of a New-York opera manager can accomplish more than the subvention of the Emperor of Russia. Why will you not, then, help the Emperor of Russia out of his difficulty, by sending those surplus managers and singers under your paternal care to Moscow, instead of letting them run loose in the streets of New-York?

Your story about St. Petersburgh being incorrect, the parallel you attempt to draw cannot apply to the present operatic situation in New-York; but I am willing to give you the benefit of your fiction.

I am, therefore, to understand that you withdraw your subvention from the New-York opera! This is really a terrible blow for the manager! for the opera! for the public! and for the proprietors of the Academy!! As a matter of course, the opera, *without the Herald's subvention*, is a preposterous idea!!! As impossible to succeed in New-York without the *Herald* as in St. Petersburgh without the Emperor! These are the ideas which the *Herald* tries to disseminate. Let us now calmly investigate the items of the *Herald's* subvention. They are as follows:

1st. The *Herald* deigns to take a private proscenium box, for ten persons, which, at the rate of $25 per night for about eighty nights in the year, would bring to the manager.......	$2,000
2d. To ten of the best reserved seats for the "*Herald's staff*," at $2 per night—eighty nights..........	1,600
3d. Extra seats and admissions for matinées, and for Brooklyn, &c., say..........	600
4th. Advertising and printing, at double that charged by any other establishment in New-York, say $300 per week for about twenty-five weeks..........	7,500
5th. For *black mail* to reporters, roving diplomats, &c.; for being forced to give employment to persons not wanted; for silk and velvet dresses borrowed from the theatrical wardrobe and not returned; for extra advertisements in the *Play Bill*, and other like superfluities..........	3,000
Total..........	$14,700

These are only the *direct* contributions, or *subventions*, as the *Herald* more properly calls them. Add to this the *indirect* contributions in the shape of interference from the *Herald's* petticoat government, with orders that such and such artist shall be engaged, though utterly useless, and such other dismissed, though absolutely necessary; that "Traviata" should be given in preference to "Robert le Diable," to the prejudice of the treasury; besides other vexatious demands of this character, and we shall find that the *Herald's* subvention *from* the opera will not be less than $20,000 per annum.

The *Herald* therefore costs the managers, directly and indirectly, *more than the entire rent of the Academy of Music.*"

Is it then astonishing that the opera could not flourish when the *Herald* swallowed up double its earnings? Is it strange that all the other managers who bent their knees before the "Juno" of the would-be thunderer of Nassau-street have utterly failed? I shall, therefore, in future do without the *Herald's* subvention, *believing that one prima donna more and one Herald less* will be more to the taste of the patrons of the opera.

Let me say a few words about "the contemplated new opera house." You know as much about this as you admit you know about the new artists engaged for next season; as much as you know about the St. Petersburgh opera; and just as much as you usually know about things pertaining to art. It would be unjust to take advantage of an ignorant adversary. I will therefore inform you that the more you puff and herald "the contemplated new opera house," the more, perhaps, you are "grinding my own ax."

In conclusion, if you are still without information in reference to the new artists engaged for next season, and are desirous to know something of them, I should recommend you to pay forty cents currency, and go, on their first appearance, to the amphitheatre of the Academy, and you will obtain all the information you require.

Yours truly,

MAX MARETZEK.

STATEN ISLAND, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

THE PRESIDENT'S HEALTH.

The President returned much refreshed from his excursion, and is reported in unusual good health.

THE RECEPTION.

The usual public reception was given to-day, and the number of visitors was quite large. Among those who called and saw the President were the rebel Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM, of Tennessee; HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, and Ex-Congressman SEWARD, of Georgia. The two latter received Executive clemency some time since.

THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention are attracting much attention and comment here, and a general feeling prevails that the convention is doing all it can to keep the State out of the Union. The President, however, is known to have the highest confidence in Gov. SHARKEY, and believes his loyalty and ability will give a proper direction to the affairs of that State.

WARRANTS FOR PARDON.

The President to-day requested the Attorney-General to suspend issue of warrants for pardon until further orders. This action is taken with the view to a general cleaning up of the numerous and now complicated petitions for pardon, and to give him an opportunity to adopt some plan which will prevent the pardon brokers from intervening where they are not only not required, but are absolutely a source of annoyance.

GEN. BUTLER NOT RESIGNED.

In regard to the numerous statements put forth of late to the effect that Gen. BUTLER had repeatedly tendered his resignation, but that the government refused to accept it, it may be said that the officers who would naturally receive such a document have no knowledge whatever that Gen. BUTLER has ever tendered his resignation, and furthermore, do not believe he ever did tender it in any manner which would leave it open for acceptance. It may also be stated for the assurance of all general officers who really desire to resign, that there will be no hesitancy whatever in accepting their resignations.

HON. ALFRED ELY.

A report was current last week that Hon. ALFRED ELY, ex-Member of Congress from Rochester, N. Y., had been subpenaed to testify in behalf of WIRZ. As such the report appeared in the TIMES. Lest any unjust inferences be drawn from such statement, it should be stated that Mr. ELY is here in response to the subpena of the government, and does not expect to testify in behalf of WIRZ. It may also be stated that the witnesses for both the prosecution and defence are subpenaed by the Judge-Advocate, who directs the attendance of any witnesses required by the defence.

BAKERS FINED FOR SHORT WEIGHT.

It is worthy of mention as a remarkable fact in the municipal government of Washington, that half a dozen bakers who have long been swindling the public by selling bread at short weight, were arrested by the police on Saturday and fined two dollars for every loaf discovered short in weight. Quite a revenue resulted. This is a sign of decided improvement in the city government. It is to be hoped that the police may find laws under which to apprehend others of the hucksters, shopkeepers, retailers, &c., than whom there is not a more dishonest, extortionate and swindling class in any city in the country.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

SOMMERVILLE NICHOLSON has been assigned to duty as commandant of the Navigation Department of the Washington Navy-yard.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

THE NEW-YORK FIFTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Fifteenth Regiment of Heavy Artillery, New-York Volunteers, has muster-rolls completed, and will be mustered out to-day or to-morrow, and immediately leave for home. This regiment left the defences at Washington in March, 1864, and joined the Army of the Potomac at Brandy Station. It participated in twenty-one engagements, the principal ones being those of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Poplar Grove, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, and with the final movement resulting in the fall of Richmond and the capitulation of the entire rebel army under LEE. The regiment left the defences numbering two thousand and seventy, rank and file; recruits joining in the field swelled the aggregate to twenty-one hundred. It returns with less than nine hundred, while its torn and tattered flags and shattered flag-staffs bear ample testimony to the desperate and bloody struggles through which it has passed. This regiment has been repeatedly congratulated in general orders for its gallantry in action.

NORTH CAROLINA—APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed GEO. W. BROOKS United States District Judge, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, Marshal, and D. N. STARBUCK, Attorney, for the District of the State of North Carolina. The three gentlemen heretofore appointed to these offices having technically involved themselves in the rebellion, could not take the prescribed oath. The gentlemen just appointed are embarrassed with no such disability. Mr. GOODLOE, a native of North Carolina, is well and favorably known to the newspaper fraternity of this city, having for some years been an editor in Washington.

JEFF. DAVIS' COMMISSION.

A witness called for the defence on the WIRZ trial exhibited to various citizens to-day the original commission issued to JEFFERSON DAVIS as a Second Lieutenant of Dragoons. It is signed by ANDREW JACKSON as President, and LEWIS CASS as Secretary of War. The possessor of the parchment procured it at the home of DAVIS on the Mississippi.

PARDON OF CAVE JOHNSON.

Among the special pardons recently granted by the President was one to CAVE JOHNSON, of Tennessee, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives, and ex-Postmaster-General.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

BARCLAY HARDING has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of his father.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau for the last seven days amounted to nearly nine millions of dollars.

NEW-JERSEYMEN AWAKE.

Quite a gathering of Jerseymen, the friends of Hon. MARCUS L. WARD, the Union nominee for Governor of New-Jersey, took place to-day on the occasion of his visit to Washington, speeches were made and resolutions adopted pledging additional and generous support to him.

The Revolution in Hayti.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 21.

By the arrival of the brig *Example*, at this port, we have advices from Cape Haytien to July 25.

The rebels still held the place, sustaining a daily cannonading from the national troops, who had failed to inflict much damage, only three persons having been killed and a few houses damaged.

It was thought that so long as the rebels could obtain a supply of ammunition and provisions they could hold out.

A vessel recently ran in with a supply of provisions, although the port is blockaded by two steamers.

Provisions were getting short in the city. There was only seven days' supply on hand.

The foreign Consuls attempted to mediate between the belligerents, but without success.

The lives of the American and English Consuls had been frequently threatened by the rebels, owing to their supposed sympathy with the cause of GEFFRARD.

FIRES.

Disastrous Conflagration in South-street—Loss over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a disastrous conflagration, involving loss of property valued at upward of $600,000, occurred in South, Water and Catharine streets. The fire originated in Messrs. T. BAXTER & R. MCVOY's ship joiner's shop, on the second floor of No. 204 South-street, and was first discovered in a heap of shavings near a hearth on which one of the workmen—Mr. ANDREW RIKER by name—was preparing a pot of glue. The loft being filled with combustible materials, the flames flashed through the second story as though they were in a powder magazine, and the workmen barely escaped with their lives, and so speedily did the fire leap through the building, that when the firemen reached the scene within ten minutes of the first alarm, the upper stories were enveloped, and the windows of Messrs. S. ADAMS & F. WEST's rigging loft, on the fourth floor, were belching forth dense volumes of black smoke, which indicated that the fire had reached the tarred shipping furniture and become uncontrollable so far as the building at No. 204 South-street was concerned. The firemen, therefore, made no effort to save this place, but bent their energies to the saving of adjoining property. This was no holiday task; for by 1:30 o'clock the fire had entered VANDYKE's Hotel, in Catharine-street, and the intense heat had sprung and burst an iron shutter on the rear of Mr. J. J. HICKS' bonded warehouse, at No. 401 Water-street, thus giving admission to fire there. In this building, also, the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon baffled the fire machinery that had been brought to bear. But in Mr. E. G. KLEIST's Steamboat Hotel, on the northwest corner of South and Catharine streets; Mr. WILLIAM W. MONK's store, at No. 205 South-street, and Messrs. L. E. P. SMITH & Co.'s warehouse, at Nos. 397 and 399 Water-street, all of which buildings were on fire at 2 o'clock, the firemen were more successful, confining the flames to several small rooms, and at length extinguishing them utterly.

The losses by this conflagration are very heavy. In Mr. J. J. HICKS' bonded warehouse, at No. 401 Water-street, Messrs. JOHN CASWELL & Co., CAREY & Co., and W. H. FOGG & Co., had on storage about 11,000 half-chests of tea, and Messrs. STURGES, BENNETT & Co. about 3,000 bags of coffee, and in the basement was a consignment of crockery, all of which valuable merchandise was either consumed or rendered worthless before the firemen gained the mastery at about 4 o'clock. The building, which is owned by Mr. HICKS, is damaged to the extent of about $6,000, and is understood to be fully insured. A stock of goods on storage in the bonded warehouse at No. 403 Water-street, was very seriously damaged by water; but we have heard no estimate of the loss. Many of the tenants on the west side of Water-street, apprehensive of danger, moved their goods, and suffered loss from breakage and theft. Messrs. BAXTER & MCVOY, of No. 204 South-street, ship-joiners, lose about $700, and are insured for $500; Messrs. S. ADAMS & F. WEST, in the same building, lose about $3,000, and are insured in the Market office for $2,000; Mr. JOSEPH MUNSON, on the first floor of the same building, liquor dealer, loses about $1,000, and has no insurance; and Mr. JOHN HUGHES, who kept a junk-shop in the basement of this building, is estimated to have lost $1,000; he has $2,000 insurance in the Manhattan office; the damage to the building is estimated at $5,000. Messrs. W. W. MONK, liquor-dealer; D. HOOPER, rigger; SHELTON & SMITH, sail-makers, and W. A. MOORE, stevedore, occupants of No. 205 South-street, lose about $2,000, and have some, but we did not hear how much insurance; this building, which is owned by Mr. VALENTINE, is damaged to the extent of $500. The Steamboat Hotel, at No. 202 South-street, which may be repaired for $1,000, is insured for $2,500. Van Dyke's Hotel, at No. 13 Catharine-slip, may be repaired for $2,000, and is fully insured. Messrs. L. E. P. SMITH & Co., dealers in old iron and copper, at Nos. 397 and 399 Water-street, lose about $500, and their building, which is owned by Mr. C. V. ROOSEVELT, is damaged to the extent of $1,000.

During the progress of the fire an end wall of the building at No. 204 South-street, fell on the roof of No. 203, where several firemen were at work, and two of their number—namely, J. D. TANEAN, of Hose Company No. 56, and MICHAEL CRANE, a member of Fire Engine Company No. 21—of No. 124 Worth-street, were severely wounded. The former was taken to the New-York Hospital, and the latter to his home. JEREMIAH D. CALLAHAN, formerly of Hose Company No. 56, was taken from under the ruins. He is very seriously burned and otherwise injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. J. D. LANNAHAN, one of the three firemen injured by the falling of the wall, was taken to Bellevue Hospital. J. WEIR, of No. 21 Engine, while standing behind LANNAHAN, was also injured. PATRICK GAVAGHAN, foreman of Engine Company No. 21, in attempting to save LANNAHAN, had his leg broken. Platoons of Metropolitan Policemen were present from the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth Wards. Steam Fire Engine Metropolitan No. 1 remained playing upon the ruins until a late hour last night.

SERVANT FATALLY BURNED IN TWENTY-NINTH STREET.

Early yesterday morning, ELLEN MURRAY, a servant in the employ of Mr. G. BROW, of No. 153 West Twenty-ninth-street, poured kerosene oil on a bundle of kindling wood with which she was making fire in a stove, and the oil vessel burst, setting her garments on fire. The girl sprang to the hall and shouted for aid, but it came too late. She was removed to the Jews' Hospital, and it was there ascertained that she had inhaled flame and suffered mortal injuries. Mr. BROW's furniture, which was slightly burned, is insured for $700 in the New-York Ætna office.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year $5. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Weed Sewing Machine Co.'s Highets Premium Lock Stitch Machines, No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

The Great Desideratum of the Day.
THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK.
OFFICE, NO. 107 4TH-AV.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, reliable; depot No. 1 Barclay-st.; sold by Druggists everywhere.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Second-hand Safes for sale cheap, for cash, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The Great Desideratum of the Day, the AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK. Office, No. 107 4th-av.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations and FLAVORING EXTRACTS were submitted, years ago, to the public, in the belief that their quality would insure them success. In this the proprietors have not been disappointed.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WHEELOCK—SCRYMSER.—On Thursday, Aug. 17, at the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D., GEORGE H. WHEELOCK, of Milwaukee, and ADELAIDE, eldest daughter of the late Wm. H. Scrymser.

DIED.

BOARD.—At Montville, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 21, after a lingering illness, JOHN H. BOARD, late of New-York, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Montville, N. J., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CORTLEYOU.—At Matteawan, Monmouth County, N. J., on Sunday evening, Aug. 20, infant child of Peter L. and Jane Cortleyou.

DUMONT.—At Newport, R. I., on Friday, Aug. 18, MARY GIBBS DUMONT, widow of the late Rev. A. Henry Dumont, D. D., in the 67th year of her age.

DRINKER.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, at Paramus, N. J., STELLA, infant child of Joseph and Harriet Drinker, aged 2 years, 2 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of Mr. John Drinker, No. 134 West 39th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURYEA.—At Sands Point, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 20, PHEBE, widow of the late JOHN DURYEA, aged 68 years.

DUNCOMB.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, GEORGE HERBERT, infant son of David S. and Mariette Duncomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 East 38th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DONHUE.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 20, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of M. Donhue, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 424 West 34th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLEMING.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 20, SARAH FLEMING, relict of the late Samuel B. Fleming, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 124 Grove-st., Jersey City.

GIBBES.—At Belleville, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, ALFRED HENRY, only child of Alfred Hardwick and Rowena E. Gibbes, aged 2 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held in the House of Prayer, Broad-st., Newark, at 2½ P. M. on Tuesday, the 22d inst., to which all friends are respectfully invited.

HOBART.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 21, of consumption, CHARLOTTE WHITNEY, relict of the late Benjamin K. Hobart, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, John W. Hobart, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock.

KNAPP.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Aug. 20, ANGELINE, infant daughter of Samuel T. and Angeline M. Knapp.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, for which carriages will be in attendance at Hudson River Railroad station at 30th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

KIERSTED.—On Saturday afternoon, Aug 19, RACHEL H. KIERSTED, aged 77 years.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Henry T. Kiersted, and of her nephews, Isaac and James Coddington, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of James Coddington, No. 136 West Houston-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MORTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, MARGARET MORTON, widow of the late Capt. Samuel Morton, aged 71 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 56 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

PRENTISS.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, from a wound received within the rebel works in front of Petersburgh, Va., on April 2 last, Brevet Col. C. K. PRENTISS, of the Sixth Maryland Infantry Vols., Sixth Army Corps, aged 30 years, 2 months and 4 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his brother, T. Melville Prentiss, No. 35 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, L. I., this day, (Tuesday,) the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

QUACKENBUSH.—At Yorktown, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 18, OLIVER BAMBER, youngest son of A. S. and Sophia Quackenbush, aged 12 years.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 20, JANE C., wife of John J. Rapelye, aged 22 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Abram Stockholm, Bushwick-av., near De Kalb-place.

SMITH.—On Monday, Aug. 21, of dysentery, ALEXANDER M. C. SMITH, youngest child of John D. and Emma Smith, aged 3 years, 11 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 58 East 31st-st.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 19, Rev. JOSHUA SMITH, of Newark, N. J., aged 56 years, for many years Minister of St. Philip's Church and Missionary.

Funeral in Trinity Church, Newark, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Woodstock, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday morning, Aug. 21, at the residence of his son, EDGAR JESSE WILLIAMS, aged 67 years.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1865.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. A. C. Wolf, the Consul of the United States at Basle, of the death, on the 26th day of June last, at Engelberg Canton, of Mr. W. B. WEINBERGER, a resident of New-York, and Captain of Company I, Columbia Rifles, of New-York, in 1856. The legal representatives of the deceased can obtain further information by addressing this department.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY, THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
AMONG ITS CONTENTS ARE
DANGERS AND DEMANDS OF THE NEW ERA. By **JAMES R. SPALDING.**
THE SEA OF GALILEE. By **WM. C. PRIME.**
THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR (CONCLUDED.) By **ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.**
GEOFFREY THE LOLLARD, by FRANCES EASTWOOD,
THE HOME FEELING, by Dr. HARBAUGH.
THE BANDS OF ORION,
GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES IN THE EAST, by L. P. BROCKETT, M. D.
NOBODY'S HEROES, by SARAH PRITCHARD.
MR. LINCOLN'S FAVORITE POEM, and its Author, by Col. J. GRANT WILSON.
MAGDALENE, by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.
HERO WORSHIP ON LAKE LUCERNE, Mrs. ROBBINS.
BROWN STUDIES, by Dr. R. TURNBULL.
SERMON TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS, by Rev. C. S. ROBINSON.
GENERAL RANSOM, by J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.
WONDERS OF PHOTOGRAPHY, and other papers of interest, with several poems.
The embellishment for the number is
THE SEA OF GALILEE,
Terms $3 a year. Six copies, $15. Clubs of ten or more each $2 50.
SCRIBNER & CO., New-York.

DORA DARLING;
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
PRICE $1 50.
"This is one of the most entertaining and intensely interesting stories which the war has produced. Dora is an original character, placed in circumstances of great novelty and exciting picturesqueness."
"A tale of the war, romantic and thrilling, with stirring incidents that illustrate the power of human sympathy, woman's tenderness and Christian effort. It carries the reader through the battle-field, among the sick, wounded and dying, and holds his attention with increasing force until the close."—*New-York Observer.*
"For interest, this is emphatically the book of the war, so intensely interesting that one cannot lay it down after having commenced it until its last page is turned."—*Union.*
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR FOR A SMALL BOTTLE OF HAIR-DYE WHEN YOU CAN GET A BOTTLE FIVE TIMES AS LARGE, OF A BETTER DYE, FOR THE SAME MONEY. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR-DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair-oil. It is warranted not to injure the hair or skin. Manufactured by ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. For sale in New-York by D. BARNES & CO., Park-row, and by J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway.

CATARRH!—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS!
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., makes the following proposition: As not one case of catarrh has ever been cured by the remedies hitherto applied, I ask the benevolent societies to each select a catarrh patient, whom I will cure gratis, by way of demonstrating the positive remedials I have discovered in the vegetable kingdom. My treatise on nature's remedials for all diseases will be sent to applicants who remit ten cents and a stamp.

DIAMOND RINGS,
From Fifty to One Thousand Dollars each, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.
WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES —Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

27,500 ACRES TURPENTINE LANDS for sale cheap. Title beyond dispute. Apply to GENERAL SOUTHERN LAND AGENCY, No. 62 Broadway and No. 21 New-st.

ARMY CORPS BADGE, PINS AND RINGS of 16 carat gold, richly enameled. BRYANT & BENTLEY, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 12 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in insurance scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 Wall-st.

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

Treasury Department,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [SEAL.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Treasury Department,
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

Office of Bennington and Rutland Railroad Company,
North Bennington, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.
T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR
$1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, 1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.
The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.
Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.
The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

Bank Department, Albany, June 10, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, Laws of 1859, and 476, Laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the said The Importers' and Traders' Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said bank must be presented as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all under which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Bank Department,
Albany May 26, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapters 236, laws of 1859, and 476, laws of 1865, that the circulating notes issued to the MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, a banking association, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and also at the said Marine Bank, in New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT ON Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., No. 1,894, dated July 18, 1865, for $2,000, issued and payable to order of Ferdinand Goldstein, and indorsed by Ferdinand Goldstein and F. H. Gersenheimer. All persons are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said certificate, payment of same having been stopped and application made to the bank to issue a duplicate of said lost certificate. All persons interested are called upon to show cause why a new certificate shall not be issued in place of the lost one.

Office of the Empire Gold and Silver Mining Company, No. 191 Broadway, (Mercantile Bank Building,) New-York, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av., open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per Cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ENRIGUETTA GOLD COMPANY, OF ARIZONA.—A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY.—AN ADjourned meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 34 Pine-st.
WM. M. BRUNDAGE,
FRANK BRUNDAGE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last. BALL, BLACK & CO

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO extend a florist and nursery business near the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 22 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4,055 New-York Post-office.

NOTARY'S COMMISSION, NEAR TWO years to run, for sale. Address NOTARY, Box No. 143 Times Office, for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST A CLUSTER DIAMOND RING, with one stone missing. Was in a box when lost. Pawnbrokers will please stop if offered, and if already pledged, the above will be paid in addition to the advanced money. Address L. P. MORTON & CO., No. 35 Wall-st.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mendota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

FOUND—ON THE 18TH INST., IN A 10TH-AV. horse-car, a POCKETBOOK, containing money and papers. F. S. FREESE, Allerton's Yards, West 40th-st.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL....$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865....$1,312,000
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.
Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.
Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.
Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

Office of the Erie Railway Company,
No. 187 West-st., New-York, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the Security Insurance Co.,
No. 119 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 14, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the following Dividends, out of the profits of the past year, viz.:
1. A Cash Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to stockholders on demand.
2. A Scrip Dividend of Forty (40) per Cent. on the earned participating premiums of the past fiscal year, (said earned participating premiums being $218,000;) the scrip certificates to be ready for delivery on and after Oct. 1.
3. An Interest Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on outstanding scrip, payable on and after Oct. 1, all free of government tax. By order.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
Chicago, Aug. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their Second Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT, in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 12, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

Irving Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, Aug. 10, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

Ocean National Bank, New-York, Aug. 2, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of government tax, payable 10th inst.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.
NEW DELAINES, VERY CHOICE STYLES. At 31¼c. per yard.
FINE ALPACAS, NEW COLORS, at 50c. per yard.
TARTAN-PLAID POPLINS, VERY CHOICE, At 50c. per yard.
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS, at 60c., 65c. and 75c.
FRENCH MERINOES, at 75c. to $1.
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES, In all the new colorings, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $1 50.
NEW EMPRESS CLOTH, at 80c. to $1 25.
NEW SILKS, in all the FASHIONABLE COLORS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

DAMAGED GOODS.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
QUILTS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
TOWEL CRASHES,
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALPACAS,
POPLINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

R. H. MACY.
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, Mitts and Underwear, Linen Camb. Hdkfs., Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.
Fancy Goods and Notions.
Full stock Gents' Furnishing Goods.
N. B.—Always a full assortment of best quality FRENCH KID GLOVES, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 8th-av., near 14th-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION, BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)
At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.
An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles; they only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts., New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

WANTED—TO CONTRACT WITH PARTIES wishing articles made of wood in any form. The subscribers have a water power and room, and are located in a timber country convenient to the city. Address, for four days, S. C. & CO., Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., N. Y.

PURE GROUND BONE-DUST FROM A. FISHER & BROTHER. Price $45 per 2,000 pounds. Fertilizers of all kinds. R. H. ALLEN & CO., Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

ROOFING—IN ROLLS READY TO BE NAILED down. Durable and cheap. Samples sent by mail. READY ROOFING CO., No. 73 Maiden-lane.

8,000 TO 9,000 FIRST QUALITY STEEL point railroad picks for sale low, in lots to suit purchasers. W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND FIREproof safe. Address E., Box No. 160 Times Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN MEYER, late Corporal of Co. B, Seventh Regiment New-Hampshire Volunteers, arrived in this city on the 15th inst. from Concord and Boston. The undersigned, his brother, is anxious to see or hear from him. F. MEYER, No. 107 Trinity Buildings, New-York, or No. 131 Hudson-st., (rear building,) Hoboken, N. J.

ANY PERSON HAVING ANY INFORMAtion of W. F. Carter, of Weatherford, Parker Co., Texas, will please communicate with his mother, Mrs. M. A. VAN VLEET, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE-HORSE.
A gentleman about leaving for Europe offers for sale a well-trained saddle-horse; color, chestnut; stylish, gentle. A good opportunity is offered for a gentleman who wishes to get a really fine animal. Address T. P. G., Box No. 172 New-York.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:

AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.

AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-whee steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Rugnes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn. 300 tons.
ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant-Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 800 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.
Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1865.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.
A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.
Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name of the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:
For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.
Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.
Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.
18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and
32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.
Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Aug. 14, 1865.

War Department, Office of Director and General Manager of Military Railroads, U.S.
Washington, D. C., July 31, 1865.
FOR SALE—CHATTANOOGA ROLLING MILL. Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865, to purchase the United States Military Railroad Rolling Mill at Chattanooga, Tenn., with the machinery, tools, buildings, fixtures, and track connecting the rolling mill with the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.
The mill and machinery constructed to reroll railroad iron are entirely new, and of the most improved character.
For full description and details of operation, capacity, &c., apply in person or by letter, to T. W. YARDLEY, Superintendent, Chattanooga, Tenn.
All bids should be indorsed "Proposals to purchase Chattanooga Rolling Mill."
D. C. McCALLUM, Brevet Maj.-Gen.
Director and General Manager Military Railroads, U.S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ⅝-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ON FRIDAY, 25th inst., at the office of the company, Athens, Greene Co., New-York, for filling about 30,000 cubic yards, for building 200 feet of dock, and freight shed 500 feet long. For further information, apply at the engineer's office, as above. D. DREW, President.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.
Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.
There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.
The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the South-eastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
Medical Purveyor's Office,
Washington, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—On TUESDAY, Aug. 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, the elegant residence of A. B. Carpenter, situated at the head of Broadway, formerly owned by Robert McDonnell. This place is the most desirable property in Saratoga. A fine brick house, built with all the modern improvements, good barn, wood, ice and other outhouses. The yard and garden, covering nearly two acres, are under the highest state of cultivation, with the choicest of various kinds of fruit-bearing trees. The most extensive grapery in Saratoga County, of the different varieties; and everything connected with this place in the most finished state of improvements. To any one wanting the advantages of country and city life, this property is a rare bargain. N. B.—The house is well furnished and will be sold with or without the furniture, at the option of the purchaser. Also, will be sold at same time and place, a choice young span of horses and covered family carriage. Terms of sale—One-half cash, and remainder, if desired, in five years, with annual interest. Possession given at any time. Please call and examine the premises. Sale positive and without reserve. A. B. CARPENTER.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat and farm over 87 acres, with superior improvements, on the Byberry and Andalusia Turnpike, about 7 minutes' drive from steamboat and railroad stations, 14 miles from Market-st. On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country place known as Wyndlawn, containing 87 acres, — perches, situate on the Byberry and Andalusia turnpike, which leads from Andalusia steamboat landing and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad station directly past the property. It is situate in a most desirable and beautiful neighborhood, and surrounded with elegant improvements, and very convenient of access both by persons residing either in New-York or Philadelphia. May be examined any day previous to sale on application to the owner and occupant, JESSE E. SMITH, Esq., who sells on account of going to Europe. There are nine daily trains from Philadelphia, and two steamboats. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
Full particulars in handbills, copies of which may be had at the auction rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., Broadway and 4th-st.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—A large quanty of Bread, Beef, Flour, Rice, Beans, Butter, Coffee, &c., &c.
CLOTHING—Pea Jackets, Round Jackets, Flannel Jumpers, Shirts, Drawers, Trousers, Shoes, Caps, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of Cloth, Flannel, Nankin, Sheeting, Duck, &c., &c.
SMALL STORES—4,800 lbs. Tobacco, Handkerchiefs, Ribbon, Tape, Knives, Scissors, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Soap, &c., &c.
A list of the articles to be sold can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, Aug. 22, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at Cleary's Stables, No. 19 East 18th-st., a span of bay horses, top wagon, two-seated wagon, double harness, blankets; also, a superb barouche, nearly new, silk lined. To be sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Victor Barsalow, Esq.

George Cook, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 91 Liberty-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of first-class work, at private sale.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
Quartermaster-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
United States Military Railroads,
Office of Assistant Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
United States Military Railroads,
Office of Assistant Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Car five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
Office of Assistant Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

J. H. Draper, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about
1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BARGES,
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 55 North River, foot of Hammond-st., the following barges, viz.:
E. R. LAMB, 117 tons.
THOMAS CLARKSON, 120 tons.
WM. BAXTER, 110 tons.
Terms cash at time of sale.
By order of Gen. VAN VLIET, Q. M.

T. R. Minturn, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 22, AT 11¼ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River:
FRESH MALAGA LEMONS.
313 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, ex Chespa, from Malaga.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 10, East River,
FRESH SORRENTO ORANGES AND SORRENTO AND MESSINA LEMONS.
165 boxes fresh Sorrento oranges,
185 boxes fresh Sorrento lemons,
589 boxes fresh Messina lemons, ex bark *Fannie Hamilton*, from Messina.
Immediately after, on same pier,
COCOA NUTS.
77,000 Baracoa cocoa nuts,
50 bbls. limes, landing ex steamer *Gen. Sherman*, from Baracoa.

A. S. Richards & Co., Auctioneers.
ONE THOUSAND CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS AT AUCTION.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large assortment of men's, women's, misses' and children's wear. Catalogues and samples are now ready.
At private sale, a large variety of Winter goods.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—JAMES M. CALHOUN, Plaintiff, vs. SOPHIA CALHOUN, Sarah Calhoun, Alvan Calhoun, Mary Calhoun, Hattie Calhoun, Mary Burt, James Burt, Charles Burt, Charles Calhoun, Samuel McClure and Nancy McClure, his wife, Ebenezer Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, Joseph Forest and Sarah Forest, his wife, Frank C. S. Calhoun, William A. Calhoun, Pamelia Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, John Young and Mary C. Young, his wife, Defendants.—Copy summons—complaint filed.—[Revenue stamp, 50 cts., canceled.]—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Jefferson County, on the 19th day of July, A. D., 1865, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, in the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
HAMMOND & WILLIAMS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Watertown, N. Y.
jy25-law7wTu.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.
FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.
VIIth, Xth, XIIIth, and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.
Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government, and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the "Act of March 3, 1865," notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties and taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof, his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1866; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 21st day of August, A. D. 1865, until the 11th day of September, A. D. 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.
JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector of Fifth District, State of New-York.
N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 8 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE
Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—*"Irenæus," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.
A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson.
Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY
Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. K. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS will open Sept. 18, 1865, at No. 54 West 32d-st., corner of Broadway. Particular attention is paid by Mr. GIBBENS to preparation for College and the Scientific School. For references, circulars, &c., apply on the premises after Sept. 8, and previously by letter to Box No. 3,201 New-York Post-office. A few private pupils received.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its twenty-fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.
The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.
For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BUSINESS EDUCATION FOR FOUR BOYS.—E. F. CARTER, A. M., Principal of Commercial College, Pittsfield, Mass., will receive into his family four boys, to educate for business. References: J. D. Adams, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; T. S. Berry, Esq., No. 593 Broadway. Circulars obtained of these gentlemen.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.
FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $50 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 11. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and day-school for young ladies, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above until Sept 5, after which Miss V. W. will be in town.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE — WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., Principal. The Fall term of this selectt boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address principal.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to
MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or
JARED REID, JR., Principal.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. —The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 56 East 26th-st., will open Sept. 19.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146,)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,
No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic, as required in first-class business houses, taught at this institute by VOGELSDORFF, practical teacher and recent wholesale merchant.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES
in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley."
BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business.
Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College.
NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service.
WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.*
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Weehawken Heights, New-Jersey, C. VILLAVERDE, A. M., Principal, reopens on the 11th of September next. This is the best school to learn languages. Boarders and day scholars are received at any time. Circulars may be had at No. 40 Exchange-place, of Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, and at the Institute.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 18th of September. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 36th-st.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL.—AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR young ladies; one of the most desirable locations in New-England; two hours' distant from New-York City. Terms easy. Address J. D. C., No. 55 Beekman-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH TUTOR TO TAKE charge of a boy 10 years old; his services will be required for five or six hours daily; must be a good classical scholar and instruct Latin with the English pronunciation. Address M. C., Box No. 388 Post-office, N. Y., stating terms, name and address.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction in English, music and French, (which language she speaks fluently,) desires a situation as resident or visiting governess in this city. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-office.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER SEEKS AN engagement; he teaches the common and higher English branches; also, French, German and Spanish; satisfactory testimonials. Address TEACHER, No. 5 Orchard-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess in this city or vicinity. Address TEACHER, No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION to teach English, French and music; highest references given. Address, for one week, MENTOR, Harlem Post-office.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, HAVING a few leisure hours, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family or first-class school. Address H. J. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYSIOLOGICAL and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser, by WM. EARL, M. D. 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.
The Neptune Line of Steamers, Tri-Weekly,
FOR BOSTON, DIRECT,
VIA
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,)
NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS,
2,000 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE,
One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS
METIS, THETIS AND DORIS,
1,500 TONS EACH,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE,
will shortly follow, forming a daily line.
The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
No charge for wharfage in Boston.
Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf.
ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND .... SATURDAY, Aug. 26
LOUISIANA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 9
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage. $90; Steerage. $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF CORK ...... WEDNESDAY ...... Aug. 23
ETNA ...... SATURDAY ...... Aug. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK ...... WEDNESDAY ...... Aug. 30
CITY OF BALTIMORE ...... SATURDAY ...... Sept. 2
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ...... $90 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London ...... 95 | Steerage to London 33
First Cabin to Paris ...... 105 | Steerage to Paris 40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON ...... 3,204 tons ...... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE ...... 3,204 tons ...... 900-horse power
EUROPE ...... 3,204 tons ...... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III ...... (Nearly ready) ...... 1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT ...... (Building) ...... Great power.
PEREIRE ...... (Building) ...... Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS ...... (Building) ...... Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE ...... A. DUCHESNE ...... FRIDAY ...... Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 1 .... NEW-YORK ...... TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.)
Sept. 16 .... OCEAN QUEEN ...... SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship OREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States Mail steamships
IDAHO, HOLMES, Commander.
AMERICA, LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander,
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
The IDAHO will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 17 Broadway.
The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN.
CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY.
The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 31. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

NORTH CAROLINA.
EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON.
Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR Liverpool. The CUBA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sale from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will leave the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 7 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail 6th September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship UNITED STATES, G. SHARP, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and the NORTH STAR, A. G. JONES, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.
PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED.
Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.
ALHAMBRA.
GRANADA.
ANDALUSIA.
QUAKER CITY.
The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY. WM. H. WEST Commander, having been fitted and furnished in the handsomest manner, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
VICKSBURGH .... Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
KALORAMA .... Capt. JOS. DENTY.
GENERAL CUSTER .... Capt. ROSE.
Landing their cargoes at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
The steamship KALORAMA will sail from Pier No. 23 E. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
DIRECT.
The new and fast steamship CATHERINE WHITING, Capt. MERRYMAN, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage $35
The new and fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE.
The new and splendid steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2.
Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 26th of August at noon,
The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with first-class accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. CROMWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 9, North River.

FOR MOBILE, ALA. — ATLANTIC COAST Mail Steamship Company.—The fast A 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. REIMER, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 50 North River, and will leave for the above port on Wednesday, 23d August, at 3 P. M., landing her cargo on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, having very fine accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 141 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.
BRITANNIA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 26.
CALEDONIA .... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE, BEFORE sailing, should purchase HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST—being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Sicily, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland. With a railroad map corrected up to July, 1865, and a map embracing colored routes of travel in the above countries. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Fourth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $5.
For sale in New-York by D. APPLETON & Co., No. 443 Broadway, and JAMES MILLER, No. 522 Broadway. And in Boston, by A. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 100 Washington-st.
Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin-square, New-York.
Sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of $5.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASSENGER steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, and others, will please call at No. 4 City Hall-place, one door from Chamber-st., and receive their tickets and bills for the excursion to take place on the coming 5th day of September; also to hear the report of the committee on the 6th of July excursion, so as to give satisfaction to all. Let every veteran attend daily this week.
Gen. H. RAYMOND, Chairman Committee.
WM. H. BROWN, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM,
AT
WINTER GARDEN,
No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½.
The very laughable Pantomime of Monsieur
DUCHALUMEAU,
PLEASING, EXCITING, MIRTH-INSPIRING.
Previous to Pantomime.
GRAND DIVERTISEMENT.
FIGHTING GLADIATORS BY THE TALLEEN BROTHERS AND THE NICOLO TROUPE.
FANCY AND COMIC DANCES by Miss E. SHELL, Miss DAVENPORT and Master TIMOTHY.
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer.
THE FEARLESS YOUTH—YOUNG NICOLO, ON THE PERILEUSE FLYING-TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 630 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY.
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents.
DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK
CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TUESDAY, AUG. 22, 1865.
and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THIRTY-EIGHTH REPRESENTATION.
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR,
THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
In three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq.
THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON As ARRAH MEELISH.
J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. H. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. Jamieson, W. H. Danvers, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., Rendle, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.
The General Production on a scale of
GREAT MAGNIFICENCE
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANO.—A RARE CHANCE TO GET A GOOD piano cheap.—The advertiser will sell an order on a first-class city factory for a fine new piano, at a great sacrifice, and on easy terms. Apply at No. 97 Macdougal-st., one door from Bleecker.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, THOROUGHLY competent, would like to teach the piano two days in the week, in a school or family in New-York, or within one hour's ride of the city. Address Miss R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS—Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS', NO. 726 BROADWAY, new and second-hand pianos and melodeons. A 7-octave rosewood piano for $185.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.
From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M.; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES
AT
ORIGINAL JACOBS'
407 BROADWAY N.Y.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

ANY PERSON HAVING A JOB LOT OF pocket cutlery, or English skates, to dispose of cheap for cash, may hear of a cash customer by addressing L. S., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose engagement during the past five weeks has been the
MOST BRILLIANT and TRIUMPHANT
ever known in New-York.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22,
will be performed Tyrone Power's popular comedy, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty, Mr. DAN BRYANT, in which he will sing "Paddy's the Boy," and dance an Irish jig—other characters by Mr. George Holland, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Graham, Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke and Miss M. Everett.
To be preceded by the elegant petite comedy of
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
In which Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Ione Burke and Miss M. Barrett will appear.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Manager .... GEORGE WOOD.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 28.
Engagement of the far-famed and distinguished
MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
whose arrangements (the manager regrets to say) preclude the possibility of their term of performances (limited to TWENTY-THREE) being either
PROLONGED OR RENEWED,
and will take place on the evenings of
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
and for the accommodation of families and parties at a distance on SATURDAY—MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
Few, if any, of the plays can be repeated more than a second time.
Every facility will be given at the box-office to secure seats for each representation, and will be opened on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and thereafter daily, between 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
THESE GREAT ARTISTS
will be supported by Miss CHAPMAN, Mr. J. F. CATHCART, Mr. G. EVERETT, and a FIRST-CLASS COMPANY, especially engaged, that will insure the production of LEGITIMATE DRAMA in a manner that has never been equaled in this country.
Notwithstanding the enormous expense attending this engagement, the prices of admission have been regulated as follows: Admission, 75 cents; dress circle and parquet, reserved, $1; orchestra chairs, $1 50; private boxes, $10 and $12.

MISS TELDA HARRISON,
the young American contralto, begs to announce her FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN HER NATIVE CITY, at Dodworth's Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., and at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Aug. 28.
MME. ANNA BISHOP,
the great prima donna, has kindly consented to appear on both occasions; also,
MR. CHARLES LASCELLES,
the celebrated comic and descriptive vocalist.
Other eminent artists will appear.
Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

ADOO! ADOO! ARTEMUS WARD'S
FAREWELL NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK,
Commencing on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1865,
AT IRVING HALL,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
Entirely New Mormon Entertainment with some cheerful new stories and
New Scenic Illustrations and Music.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

BLITZ' NEW HALL,
720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
EVERY EVENING.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES THIS WEEK.
IMMENSE APPLAUSE NIGHTLY.
Hall filled each evening with the beauty and fashion of the city.
SIGNOR BLITZ, JR.,
THE FAVORITE MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST,
with his troupe of one hundred learned
CANARY BIRDS.
Admission, Parquet 75c.; Dress Circle 50c., Balcony
Grand matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.
Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 80th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UNDER the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE CONTEST FOR THE LA PLATA.

Its Origin, Objects, Progress and Probable Results.

A Great Naval Fight—English Interests Involved in the Contest.

Wars in South America have been of too frequent occurrence and of too little importance to the people of other and less turbulent continents to receive or to deserve much of the world's attention. Scarcely a year passes without one or several petty conflicts in the southern half of this Western hemisphere. It is either the clashing of one State with another, or of one party in a single State with its factious opponent. It is one triumphant leader to-day and another to-morrow. The lapse of time does not appear to heal party wounds, nor does there seem to grow up any settled and conservative party to save the States from the strifes which have made their governments unstable, life in them every way unattractive and commercial adventures oftentimes extremely hazardous.

Undoubtedly much of this disquiet grows out of the character of the people. They are a mixed race, with all the vices and weaknesses of such a race. They are insufficiently educated, and have no general system of instruction. Their climate is enervating and provocative of passion. They are easily influenced by designing leaders, and, though most of the States are ostensibly republican, nearly all are under a practical military despotism.

Though their wars are as a rule very petty and of too little importance to merit investigation as to their causes and probable results; just now, however, four of their States are engaged in a conflict which in the importance of the results aimed at, the numbers engaged, and the spirit with which it is contested, possesses an unusual share of interest to the outside world. It is, moreover, the only war which now disturbs the profound peace which reigns over the civilized world. It occurs just as the United States is sending back, their work accomplished, to peaceful pursuits, the million of soldiers who have for four years waged war on a grander scale than the world has ever seen before; when France and England are celebrating their fifty years of peace; when we just begin to discern the almost certainty of a peaceful solution of that Mexican question which once threatened such warlike results; when our last army, that of the Rio Grande, is rapidly receiving its discharge papers and transportation homeward again; when throughout all her wide possessions, Great Britain, with perhaps one insignificant exception—in New-Zealand—has no active work for her great army; when France, and Russia, and Austria, and Prussia, are quiet; when even China, long devastated by civil war, is gradually resuming its normal stagnancy; at such a time, the volatile and pugnacious people of South America, are resuming their favorite work of fighting amongst themselves.

It is very difficult to comprehend the intricate politics of the South American States. The savage tribes of Africa alone excepted, there are no people whose history is less understood than those mixed races who inhabit the continent which the Isthmus of Darien joins with ours. Perhaps there would be less ignorance if the subject were more attractive. However that may be, one must search long and far to find works which will give him a connected history of the South American States for the last half century. And if it were found, few would care to study it, and it would, likely enough, convey no valuable lesson to the world. Of the war now waging, however, it is possible to speak quite intelligently, and the facts which may be presented will be found to be deserving of attention.

THE PARTIES TO THE WAR.

The parties to the war are Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uraguay on the one side, and Paraguay on the other. The contest would at first sight seem to be a very unequal one and the result therefore not doubtful. Paraguay, with a population estimated at from six hundred thousand to a million, fights against Brazil, the largest of the South American States, with a population exceeding three millions; the Argentine Republic, with a population of about a million, and Uraguay with about quarter of that number. But Paraguay has this advantage—she has enjoyed a fifty years peace, during which none but very minor conflicts have disturbed her development or exhausted her resources. Her people have been under a military despotism which has made them apt for warlike pursuits, for which, indeed, they have a natural taste. Besides this, they perhaps exceed in physical strength and endurance the inhabitants of any other South American State. Their territory, which is comprised between the Paraguay and Parana rivers, is admirably fortified, and their enemy must fight them at a great distance from available bases of supplies. These advantages the Paraguayans seem resolved to use vigorously and with their best skill. So far, certainly, their armies have not had reason for discouragement. On the land, though they have encountered defeat, they have balanced their ill-fortune by important successes. On the sea, as we will find hereafter, they have lost almost everything except the credit of brave and determined fighting. It is estimated that Paraguay can put a force of not less than 80,000 men into the field, against which her enemies will not be likely to oppose a force much, if at all, superior. Brazil, it is said, will not be able to send more than 30,000 men, in spite of her great size. The republic cannot muster for aggressive war more than 25,000, and little Uraguay has killed off her men so extensively in the internecine wars which have ravaged her soil for fifty years, that she can contribute but a very small force, though she, like the republic, can send soldiers who have been trained to fighting through long years of practice. Brazil, in addition, has a comparatively respectable navy to employ against the common enemy. Thus are the parties divided. But now as to the

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

This is not easy to discover without some knowledge of the history of the contestants. But it may be briefly stated thus: Brazil has long been covetous of the control of the La Plata River, which, as it is well known, is formed by the confluence of the Parana and Uraguay Rivers, into the former of which flows the Paraguay; these streams draining a country a million of square miles in extent, the fairest and most fertile region of the whole continent. Paraguay, which lies at the head waters of two of these rivers, has so restricted navigation upon the Paraguay River, as to substantially shut up from development the northern and northwestern part of the Argentine Republic. The same restrictive policy has seriously interfered with the prosperity of Bolivia, lying to the north of the republic, and separated from the Pacific, not only by the lofty Cordillera of the Andes, but equally by the great desert of Atacama. Were the navigation of the Paraguay River free, the vast resources of Bolivia would find ready development, and her products easy transportation to the sea by the La Plata and her tributaries. The republic, therefore, has selfish views of her own in relation to Paraguay, to enforce which she is willing to enter into alliance with her life-long imperial enemy. She wishes by force to bring Paraguay back into the confederacy which she left by force fifty years ago. Once Paraguay is repossessed by the republic, the river can be opened, the northern part of the confederacy unsealed to enterprise, Bolivia unbound, and a million square miles of fertile land made available. Thus it will be seen that the republic and the empire, though they are now allied, when hitherto they have always been inimical, have each selfish views of their own to satisfy—views which, in some particular, do not fail to conflict. But, inasmuch as Paraguay stands in the way of the extension of the power of the one, and of the development of the territory of the other, they strike hands and make common cause against a common obstacle to their progress. As to Uraguay, she is of but little importance in the conflict; is overshadowed by Brazil, and is now thoroughly under the control of the empire. Paraguay, of course, fights in self-defence and to sustain her policy; but she has also aggressive objects in view. The Argentine Provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios stand in the way of any extension of her territory to the sea. The possession of these she covets, and for it she is prepared to make a good fight. In justice to Paraguay it should be said that the younger Lopez, who, while his father, Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, is the ostensible head of affairs, virtually has the power in his own hands, is described as an able ruler, possessing more enlarged views than his predecessors, and from whom it was confidently expected would soon come a peaceful removal of the commercial restrictions which are one of the causes of the present war.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

As we have said, Paraguay has been pretty uniformly successful, so far, in her land operations. On May 25, however, at Corrientes, the capital of the Argentine Province of the same name, and which is situate near the confluence of the Paraguay and Parana Rivers, the advanced forces of the Argentine Republic defeated the Paraguayans, and gained possession of the town. But on the following day Corrientes was abandoned by its captors, on their receiving news of the approach of reinforcements for their enemy. The Paraguayans, whose army had been divided into two bodies, had, with the other portion, whipped the forces of the republic, and were now seeking to effect a junction. In such a position of affairs, the City of Corrientes was hastily abandoned. Meanwhile, detached bodies of Paraguayans have been raiding into their enemy's territory. The Province of Corrientes has been completely overrun and desolated, so that it presents as great a contrast to its former appearance, as did the Valley of the Shenandoah after Sheridan's brilliant march. The Province of the Rio Grande do Sul has received a like treatment, and the raiding bands are still pushing on. The main Brazilian army, seventeen thousand strong, was at last accounts encamped on the banks of the Uraguay. Before it had encountered the Paraguayans it was already suffering a sad devastation by those great scourges of all armies, typhus and dysentery. The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Emperor was to leave immediately for Rio Grande do Sul, and that it was thought probable the Marquis of Caxias, Minister of War, would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian armies.

General (or President) Mitre, who leads the Argentine forces, was at last accounts at Concordia with six thousand men, within supporting distance of his Brazilian allies. President Flores, of Uraguay, was also transporting his troops to the same point. It was undoubtedly to break up this concentration of forces, and to cause a serious diversion that the Paraguayan Gen. Lopez ordered the raids into Corrientes and Rio Grande. Though the plan does not seem to have succeeded, the Paraguayans are not baffled. They are prepared to meet this concentrated force with a well-appointed body of twenty-five or thirty thousand men now gathered about Corrientes. At this point Gen. Lopez had established his headquarters.

But while the opposing armies were thus getting into position, and, in doing so, occasionally clashing, a great fight took place on the sea, which demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt, that Paraguay must hereafter look for success upon the land alone, to sustain the objects for which she is fighting.

THE NAVAL FIGHT

took place on the morning of Sunday, the 11th of June, near Riachuels, on the Parana River, about half a league below Corrientes. The Times has already briefly alluded to this fight in its foreign news, but it was of sufficient importance to deserve a minuter description than has been given in the brief paragraphs published.

In the first place, the Paraguayan fleet consisted of eight small steamers, besides six floating batteries. These were aided by a battery on shore, which during the action kept up a hot fire. The fleet and floating batteries carried 47 guns. These were 68, and, what are described as, 80-pounders. Their land-battery was armed with forty rifled guns, described as of heavy calibre, but probably nothing more than light field pieces. Their fleet carried boarding crews, numbering seventeen hundred men, and the land-batteries were manned by two thousand horse and foot. The Brazilians had nine vessels in their fleet, carrying 62 guns of large calibre, and most of them rifled.

The ball was opened by the Paraguayans. Their fleet forced its way down the river and speedily came into contact with the Brazilians. Two Paraguayan vessels, the *Tacuari*, (the flagship) and the *Marquis d'Olinda*, boldly attacked the *Paranahiba*, a Brazilian steamer carrying 8 guns. The two were speedily joined by a third, the *Salto*, and soon all three were engaged in a brisk fight with their single antagonist. A boarding party sprang on deck and soon were masters of the whole of the afterpart of the *Paranahiba*. A Paraguayan officer had even seized the helm and was giving orders to the engineers. The Brazilian flag, too, was already hauled down, and the steamer apparently captured beyond redemption, when the Brazilian ship *Amazonas* came to the rescue. The aid was timely and successful. The *Salto* was sunk; the *Tacuari* and *Olinda* were compelled to draw off, the latter getting so badly aground as to compel her abandonment, and the *Paranahiba* was again safe in the hands of the Brazilians. This was only accomplished after a desperate and bloody fight, the consequences of which decided the fate of the battle. The commanders of the *Olinda* and the *Salto* were captured, Admiral Mesa, of the *Tacuari*, was severely wounded, and many of the Paraguayans put *hors du combat*. The *Amazonas* followed up her success by sinking another Paraguayan vessel, and capturing five of the flatboats used as floating batteries. The Paraguayans, who had fought with such desperation as to win the admiration of their enemy, now made haste to get away. They succeeded, however, in saving but four of their steamers, from which the crews had already swam ashore. The fight, which had commenced at 9 in the morning, had lasted until 6 in the evening. If we are to believe Brazilian accounts, the loss of the Paraguayans was so great as to make this one of the most sanguinary of naval battles. The official bulletin from Rio Janeiro fixes it at 1,300 in the fleet put *hors du combat*, and 500 killed and wounded in the batteries. The Brazilians acknowledge a loss on their side of 300, including 19 officers. They also lost one of their gunboats, and 34 Brazilians, who swam ashore, fell into the hands of their enemy.

It is said that Lopez confidently relied on success; that he had even provided his ships with cables to tow the Brazilian vessels he was to capture. A proclamation was found on board his steamers addressed to the boarding crews, styling them the "flower of his armies." Yet, when the news of defeat came to the Paraguayan leader, he is reported to have said, with a smile: "I can easily afford to lose three thousand men and four steamers."

Many stories are told of the ferocity of the Paraguayans. This is the most striking: "Among the wounded prisoners who fell into the hands of the Brazilians was Roble, the commander of the *Salto*, one of the sunk steamers, and a brother to the Commanding-General of the Paraguayan army in Corientes. His wounds were tenderly dressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian fleet, Barross, but Roble, with his teeth, tore off the bandages from his wounds, preferring death to captivity. Most of the commanders of the Paraguayan vessels are among the dead."

As we have already said, this naval misfortune is not likely to prove of such serious injury to the Paraguayans as their enemies encourage themselves to believe. The main reliance of Lopez has always been on the land operations, and there he is still stubbornly and generally successfully resisting the combination against him. The war is of especial interest to Great Britain, which has extensive commercial relations with all the States on the Plata, and the London *Army & Navy Gazette* thinks it not improbable that they will be brought into the fray. England has already mediated between these quarrelsome people, and she may do so again; or, if unsuccessful in that way, she may lend her influence where she thinks it most likely to subserve her interests.

Rescued From Drowning.—An instance of daring and manly rescue from drowning occurred off the beach at East Hampton, Aug. 9, which should be recorded in honor of the parties who promptly rendered so efficient service in the hour of danger. A little son of Mr. H. F. Phinney, of Irvington, N. Y., aged 10 years, was bathing and learning to swim, in charge of William Dunn, who was a strong swimmer and quite fond of little Freddy, having been many years in Mr. Phinney's employ. While swimming at a short distance from the other bathers, the little fellow, who was suddenly and unconsciously carried out by a current, exhausted his strength in endeavoring to combat it, before he was noticed, and was sinking, when his younger brother, seeing it, screamed to Dunn, who instantly swam out, seized the boy who was still vainly trying to keep to the surface, kept his head above water with one hand while swimming with the other, but, owing to the current, could not get in, and becoming exhausted, called for help. Mr. James Robert Fuller, only 17 years old, (son of Rev. Dr. Fuller of Middletown, Conn.,) seeing their danger, promptly swam quite a distance to them and took the boy on his shoulders, while Mr. John Van Buskirk, of Washington, and Mr. Robert Wynkoop, of Syracuse, N. Y., swam out and brought in Dunn, who in his determined efforts to save the boy had become helpless, and being a large man, gave his rescuers a heavy task, although he had worked bravely until almost exhausted. Mr. Fuller is said to have rescued another lad from drowning, who broke through the ice last winter. All the parties, although much fatigued, were speedily restored. The whole affair was so sudden and brief, that the parents, who were on another part of the beach, were not aware of the danger until the parties reached shore.—*Sag Harbor Express, Aug. 17.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ANOTHER SPEECH OF GOV. PERRY.

Interview with the President and the Members of his Cabinet—Their Opinions on Affairs in the South.

The following speech was delivered at Greenville, S. C., by Gov. Perry, on August 1st, on his return from Washington:

Fellow-Citizens: I have met you this morning, not to make a speech, but to talk over the incidents of my late visit to Washington. I started there, three weeks since, as your delegate, to ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and the restoration of civil authority in South Carolina. On my way, I met a messenger from his Excellency President Johnson, bearing a commission appointing me Provisional Governor of the State. This was an honor which I had not anticipated, and never aspired to.

On my arrival in Washington, I addressed a note to the President, asking the honor of an audience for the purpose of receiving his instructions, and communicating to him my views in reference to the political tone and temper of the State. After waiting that evening and the next day, without hearing from the President, I paid a visit to Gov. Dennison, Postmaster-General. This gentleman received me most kindly, and seemed gratified at the account I gave him of South Carolina. He assured me that the President had not received my note, and very obligingly ordered his carriage and went to the Executive mansion to ascertain the truth of the matter. In a short time afterward I received a note from President Johnson, stating that my communication the day before had not been received, and that he would see me at 3 o'clock. In reply I stated that I would do myself the honor to call on His Excellency at the hour designated, and that my friends Cols. Orr, Elford, Williams, Bacon, and Messrs. Leitch, Grady, Gibbes and Blodgett would accompany me. We were received very cordially, and remained an hour or two with the President. I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. That from having been the most rebellious State in the South, I was satisfied South Carolina would, henceforth, be one of the most loyal of the Southern States. That she would reform her constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential Electors to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the disunion feeling of the South had originated in the parishes.

The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, he evinced great kindness, solicitude and magnanimity. The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity and ability of his Excellency. His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and a statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy and prosperous. In regard to the relative powers of the State and the Federal Government, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress as he was to the secession of the States. It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State would be unwarrantable usurpation. He expressed an ardent wish to see the constitution of South Carolina popularized by abolishing the parish representation, and equalizing the political power of the upper and lower country, giving the election of Governor to the people, and also the election of electors of President and Vice-President.

On leaving the President, he requested me to call and see Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and give him the same information I had given His Excellency in reference to the public feelings and sentiment of South Carolina. This I did in company with the South Carolina delegation. We found Mr. Seward kind and cordial, and gratified at the information we gave him with regard to the politics of South Carolina. Before visiting Mr. Seward, I had been to call on the Attorney-General, Mr. Speed. He expressed himself surprised and mortified at my speech, made to you on the 3d of July. But I soon discovered that he had only glanced over the speech, and did not comprehend the tone and temper of my remarks. I told Mr. Seward what the Attorney-General had said. He replied, I read your speech this morning attentively, and considering the standpoint from which you made it, I think it a very good one. When I was Governor of New-York, said Mr. Seward, I used to make speeches which were very severely criticised in Charleston, and I said to myself, what the devil have the people of Charleston to do with my speech made in New-York? I did not speak to them or for them, but to the people of New-York. And I suppose, Mr. Perry, you intended your speech for South Carolina and not for Washington.

The Attorney-General expressed a wish that while reforming our constitution, we should give the election of Governor to the people, and invest him with the power of appointing all State and district officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate. I told him my theory had always been to give all the important elections, President, Governor, members of Congress and members of Legislature to the people, and relieve them of the trouble of assembling so often to make petty elections, which generally tended to corrupt and demoralize them.

I called on the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, and was very much pleased with him as a gentleman, a public officer and a statesman. I was furnished in the Treasury office with a list of appointments which I had to make. In doing so, I endeavored to fill all the offices with men of capacity, integrity and experience.

I likewise paid my respects to the Secretary of War, in company with the South Carolina delegation, and endeavored to lay before this high functionary the true condition of affairs in South Carolina. I regretted not seeing Gen. Howard, who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington. But I addressed a letter to him, giving him my views in reference to the freedmen and asking his instructions. The whole South Carolina delegation were earnest in their efforts to impress the President and his Cabinet with the impolicy of garrisoning South Carolina with colored troops. I had hoped to see Gen. Gilmore on this subject as I returned through Columbia.

The last interview I had with the President, he requested me to write him, and kept him informed as to any difficulty which I might meet with in organizing a provisional government. I said to him, "I have already, Mr. President, organized a provisional government for South Carolina, by adopting the State Government. I have issued my proclamation, ordering all civil officers in South Carolina to take the oath of allegiance, and resume their official duties." "Well," said he, "you are a most expeditious Governor." I replied by saying that my appointment came late, and and I thought it necessary to work rapidly. I further said to him that I would have the State ready, with the constitution reformed and her members of Congress elected by the first Monday in December, when Congress convened.

In conclusion, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I am well pleased with all that I saw and heard at Washington in reference to the Southern States. Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, elect good and wise men to the convention, reform our State Constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and all will be well. Immediately after the convention has reformed the constitution, the Legislature will be convened to elect United States Senators, and provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives in Congress. This may all be done by the first Monday in December next, when the State will be fully restored to all her rights under the constitution and laws of the United States.

THE SING-SING CAMP-MEETING.

Great Gathering of Methodists—How they Live and What they Do—The Origin of Camp-Meetings—Tenting on the Old Camp Ground—Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Sing-Sing, Monday, Aug. 21, 1865.

The great Methodist Camp-meeting, which has been looked forward to with so much interest by the religious community, especially the Methodists, was inaugurated here to-day.

Although meetings were held here yesterday, and also last week, yet to-day was considered as the grand opening day of the season. A great many people came up two or three weeks ahead, as is the case this year, and have a grand pic-nicing time in the woods, enjoying themselves in good style, and sleeping as comfortably under their canvas canopy as though they were in their private residences in the great metropolis. The time of camp-meeting is always looked forward to by the followers of Wesley, as a great time of "refreshing," as it is called, when the several congregations turn out en masse and repair to the tented field. The young especially enjoy this season, as there are ample opportunities offered for flirting, courting and love-making generally, which are employed to good advantage in that line. Many a flirtation has been carried on, matches have been made and unmade, and young hearts have beat in unison with those they loved, while at twilight many a soft eye may be seen looking love to eyes which speak again. The largest meeting of this nature is expected here this season, as the war has come to an end, and people are more at liberty to take a stroll into the country than they have been heretofore. The boat which arrived here this morning brought several hundreds to the ground, among them a number of clergymen, and each train brings a fresh arrival. If they continue to come in at the present rate, by the end of the week we shall have twenty thousand. The meetings are very lively and interesting to those who are concerned. The sky looked very black this morning, and it was feared we were going to have a storm, but the lowering clouds have disappeared, and the bright orb of day is marching on in all his glory; but the pure fresh air is quite refreshing when compared with that of the dusty city.

THE ORIGIN OF CAMP-MEETINGS.

Though camp-meetings at the present day are mainly sustained by the people called Methodists, they are attended by many other denominations, yet the honor of originating them does not belong exclusively to the Methodists. Camp-meetings were originally started by a Presbyterian minister more than half a century ago. He was soon after aided by the Methodists, who have ever since in near and remote parts of America and Europe, continued to improve upon them from year to year, and no doubt thousands will, in eternity, offer up praises for the institution, and perpetuation of camp-meetings, or with the poet will sing:

"The groves were God's first temples. Ere man learned
To hew the shaft and lay the architrave,
And spread the roof above them—ere he framed
The lofty vault, to gather and roll back
The sound of anthems, in the darkening wood,
Amid the cool and silence, he knelt down,
And offered to the Mightiest solemn thanks
And supplication, for his simple heart
Might not resist the sacred influences
That, from the stilly twilight of the place,
And from the gray old trunks, that high in Heaven
Mingled their mossy boughs, and from the sound
Of the invisible breath that swayed at once
All their green tops, stole o'er him, and bowed
His spirit with the thought of boundless power,
And inaccessible majesty. Ah! why
Should we, in the world's riper years, neglect
God's ancient sanctuaries, and adore
Only among the crowd, and under roofs
That our frail hands have raised? Let me, at least,
Here, in the shadow of this aged wood,
Offer one hymn—thrice happy if it find
Acceptance in His ear.

HOW TO GET TO CAMP-MEETING.

For the benefit of those who have never visited the Sing Sing Camp-meeting, we will give a brief description of its location and the manner of getting there. By taking the boat at the foot of Harrison-street, which runs about twice a day, you will have a pleasant sail of about two hours up the noble Hudson, with its magnificent scenery on either side, which never fails to attract the eye of the beholder. After passing several landings, where groups of smiling faces always meet the eye, you arrive at Sing Sing.

The most noticeable feature when approaching this place is the State Prison, which can be seen far off in the distance, with its white walls and grated windows, and the curling smoke winding its way over the hills from the chimneys of the work-shops, where the felon and the murderer are engaged in the useful arts of life. On arriving at the wharf, where several scores of vehicles are in waiting, you jump into one, and in about twenty minutes you are safe on the old camp-ground, covered with dust from head to feet, and almost jogged to pieces by the bad roads and the steep hills which have to be ascended. The grove is situated about one mile to the northwest of the village of Sing Sing, and is very pleasantly located. It contains several acres of very fine land, which have been much improved by draining and other means, which renders them free from being flooded in case of a great storm. There is also an excellent spring of water on the ground.

The camping-ground is laid out in the form of streets and avenues, with the sleeping tents facing on a large square, while the boarding tents are situated in the rear. In the centre of the square are placed seats enough to accommodate about ten thousand people. On one side of this square is placed the preachers' stand; it is also used as a pulpit, and is capable of seating about twenty persons. From this sacred desk the orator of the day generally holds forth, and ofttimes produces a lasting conviction on the minds of the careless and indifferent. Services are held almost every hour during the day. There is preaching three times, while the hours intervening are devoted to prayer meetings, which are largely attended, especially when they are very noisy, which is often the case, for free vent is given to the feelings by the devotees.

THE PRAYING BAND—CONVERSIONS.

This well-known band of prayers is also on the ground. They conducted the services altogether, yesterday, under the leadership of the Halstead Bros. Their shouts of "hallelujah" and "amen" resounded many times through the grove, and were audible for a long distance. In the afternoon several conversions were announced to have taken place. There was one female who jumped up in the midst of the meeting, and shouted for about half an hour, causing all who were on the ground to repair to the spot to inquire what was the matter. On approaching her we found she was a woman about 40, of a rather dark complexion, and a muscular frame, as tough as whit-leather. She was shouting and hallooing at an awful rate, and going through various gesticulations. She had to be held for a considerable length of time, by two men and a woman, for fear she would dash herself on the ground, for there was apparent danger of her doing so. On inquiring the cause of her making so much noise, we were informed by some bystandeys, who seemed to understand something of physiology, that she was "bilious;" another said her nervous system was out of order; but turning to a pious old matron of sixty, she informed us, in a very quiet way, that the woman had just been "converted." Not knowing which to believe, we concluded that she was having a little out-door exercise at her own expense.

HOW THEY LIVE IN CAMP.

A great many people suppose that it is a rather hard way of living to lie down at night with no shelter but a canvas covering overhead—but it is quite different. To enjoy camp-meeting as a person should, there are several things to be observed, It has been conceded by those who are in the habit of attending year after year, that the only way to enjoy it is to remain all the week, and go provided with thick, heavy clothing, so that in case a rain-storm should come, the clothes need not be spoiled. Toward morning the air becomes very cold, and a sufficiency of bed-clothing is also necessary. Those who attend camp-meetings generally become early risers for the time being. Nearly all are up at 5 o'clock in the morning. The young lady who lays abed till 10 o'clock in the city, is up and around the ground at 6. Breakfast is taken at 7; then the devotional exercises commence, first with a prayer-meeting, which lasts till 10:30.

The first sermon of the day is then preached, and when 12 o'clock arrives, the "boarding tents" are once more patronized. Preaching begins again at 3 o'clock, and again at 7:30.

After the sermon in the evening, the different congregations represented go to their several tents and conduct prayer-meetings until 10, when the sound of the bell is heard, and all retire for the night, except "outsiders," who are requested by the committee to get off the ground.

The tents are generally boarded, so as to prevent dampness, or to allow the water to run under them.

The food obtained on the ground is generally of a very good quality, and board can be obtained at $6 per week, which is considered quite cheap.

PREACHERS AND THEIR AUDIENCES.

The smartest preachers in the Methodist denomination are generally selected to preach during the week, as no dull, lifeless man will "take," and that fact the committee well know. At 10 A. M. the first sermon is preached. If the preacher is of the "sensation" class he will have a large and attentive audience; but if he is so unfortunate as to be unpopular, the young folks generally wend their way to the woods to enjoy a promenade, while the old folks remain behind for the sake of showing respect to the speaker. During the delivery of the discourse, the noise of the horses and wagons constantly arriving from all parts of the country, generally causes an interruption or turning of the eyes in the direction of the road, each one anxiously expecting the arrival of some well-known friend.

THE SERVICES YESTERDAY

were very interesting. About five thousand people were present, the greater portion of whom were from the surrounding country and from the village. Hundreds of carriages were continually arriving with their precious freight. In the afternoon a meeting was held for the benefit of the children, which was conducted by some of the lay brethren, who interested about five hundred young people in a simple manner by the delivery of short addresses, the singing of Sunday-school hymns, and other exercises appropriate to the occasion.

A verse of one of the hymns sung is as follows:

And must I be to judgment brought,
And answer in that day,
For every vain and idle thought,
And every word I say?
Chorus.—Oh you must be a lover of the Lord,
Oh you must be a lover of the Lord,
Oh you must be a lover of the Lord,
Or you can't go to Heaven when you die.

AN UNFORTUNATE DOMINIE.

A great deal of excitement was occasioned on Saturday afternoon by the announcement that Rev. J. H. Inskip was nearly choked. It seems that the reverend gentleman, while at dinner, was eating a peach, the pit of which was inclined to take root in the good brother's stomach, but unfortunately it lodged in his throat for half an hour, and could not be got either up or down. Hundreds gathered around the tent, expecting every moment that he would be choked to death. His face was at this time quite black, his breathing had almost ceased, and every exertion was made to remove the pit from the throat, but, after considerable labor, it made its way downward, and, to the great joy of those who were present, the brother was enabled to communicate his thoughts once more, and was praying and shouting yesterday and to-day as loud as ever before.

After the pit went down, a hymn of praise was sung, and an old lady some distance away cried out at the top of her voice: "Bless God, I know it's down, for they are singing!"

Another brother, shortly afterward, came up and expressed his joy to Rev. Mr. Inskip, when he found he had recovered, and also continued the conversation by saying: "Brother Inskip, I had the pleasure of hearing you preach once where I came from, in the land of potatoes and shamrocks." The reverend gentleman was quite delighted in seeing one whom he had been instrumental in saving from ruin, and they both entered into quite a friendly conversation which lasted some time. V.

Returning Regiments.

The Second Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery, 509 men, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Hubbard commanding, arrived in this city yesterday morning. The men were furnished quarters at the Battery Barracks, and left for home yesterday. This regiment entered the service in September, 1862. Since that time it has seen much hard service, having lost 1,100 men in killed, wounded and missing, out of 2,000 who have been on its rolls. At Cold Harbor the regiment lost 321 men, including its commanding officer, Col. Kellogg. On the 29th of September, 1864, the regiment lost 226 men at Winchester, and on the 19th of October, 1864, it lost 230 men at Cedar Creek.

The Second Provisional New-York Cavalry has arrived at Elmira for muster out. It is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Harrison White, and numbers about 1,500 men. Col. White has seen four years' service, chiefly as a member of the Sixth New-York Cavalry. The discipline and bravery of the Sixth New-York is well known—its active movements as part of Sheridan's cavalry in the valley will alone be a most valuable history. Col. White commanded the regiment during the severe battles which ended the war, in which his reputation for skill and bravery was sustained, and was brevetted "for conspicuous gallantry in action." Since June, the regiment has, with the Fifteenth, constituted the Second Provisional New-York Volunteer Cavalry.

A Man Waylaid, Robbed and Thrown Over a Ledge of Rocks.

About nine o'clock on Saturday night, as a young man named Frank Halstead, residing in the vicinity of the Five Corners, Hudson City, was passing down the long line of steps leading from the public grounds on Mount Pleasant, Bergen Hill, to the plank walk across the meadows in the rear of Jersey City, he was set upon by two highwaymen, who knocked him insensible with a club, robbed, and then threw him over a ledge of rocks, where the poor man lay for several hours in an unconscious state, in a terribly bruised and lacerated condition, caused by falling upon a pile of sharp and jagged stones, the refuse from a quarry. The facts of the case are as follows: About six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, young Halstead, who is a nephew of "Uncle Tommy Weldon," who was the owner of Mount Pleasant, until it was recently purchased and fitted up for a public resort, and who had resided on the place with his uncle for a number of years, called upon his friend, Micky Free the pedestrian, whom he invited to accompany him up to the old homestead to see how it looked since it had been fitted up for a public resort. Micky accepted the invitation, and the two spent a couple of hours at the grounds, during which young Halstead treated those present liberally with lager, getting a couple of five dollar bills changed to pay for it, and talking somewhat in a boasting manner of being worth a considerable amount of money. At the time a stranger sat near the company, but took no part in their sociable chat. About 8 o'clock Mickey Free returned home and retired for the night, Halstead concluding to go home to the Five Corners by a shorter route. About 9 o'clock the citizens along Newark-avenue, at the outskirts of Jersey City, were startled by piercing and repeated cries of murder in the direction at the foot of the stairs leading to Mount Pleasant, and search was instituted, but no person could be found who knew anything of the matter.

On Sunday morning Micky Free, fearing that harm had befallen his friend, proceeded to Mount Pleasant to make inquiries, but could learn nothing further than that a bundle and hat had been picked up on the steps, and upon their being shown to him, he at once identified them as the property of Halstead. Among other articles, the bundle had contained a pair of new pantaloons, which were missing. Micky Free then proceeded to Halstead's residence, and found him lying there in a terribly bruised and mangled state, his head badly swollen and bruised, and his bodily injuries of a serious nature, being blackened and lacerated, and causing him to raise considerable quantities of blood. Halstead states that he started for home down the long stairway, when some person approached from behind and knocked him down with a club. He quickly regained his feet, and ran down the steps with all possible speed, crying "Murder," but the ruffians again overtook and struck him a second blow across the side of his face, when he fell and became insensible. The ruffians then rifled his pockets of about $8 in money, and when he returned to consciousness, about 2 o'clock in the morning, he found himself lying upon a heap of stones at the foot of a ledge of rocks some 25 feet high, where the robbers had thrown him. Being unable to stand from the injuries sustained, he crawled on his hands and knees to a spring of water about thirty rods distant, across the New-Jersey Railroad track, and after bathing his head and drinking the cool water, revived somewhat, when with great difficulty he made his way home, arriving there about 5 o'clock in the morning, and a physician being called in, and after being properly cared for appeared much better during the day, but yesterday was much worse, and it is feared that the injuries may terminate fatally. No clue as to the whereabouts of the robbers has yet been obtained, but every effort will be made to bring them to justice.

Dreadful Accident to a Brooklyn Clergyman.

Rev. W. B. Lee, Pastor of the Genevan Presbyterian Church, Gates-avenue, Brooklyn, a few days since met with a very serious accident in Maine, which came near proving fatal. The circumstances, as narrated by the members of his church, are as follows: Mr. Lee was on a visit at Portland, whither he had gone to escort his wife and family to Brooklyn; and while at Portland he joined a party of friends in an excursion to Peak's Rocks. While moving from crag to crag in this wild and romantic region, he missed his footing and fell into the gorge beneath, striking his head upon some sharp-pointed rocks in his fall. He was taken up insensible, and in this condition was speedily removed to the ferry-boat en route to the house of his friends. While on the boat a surgeon was met with, who applied bandages, and thus stopped the flow of blood. Arriving home, the aid of several of the best physicians was called into requisition, and a consultation ensued. They pronounced the case as almost hopeless, and proceeded with a surgical operation, in the course of which they removed several pieces of the skull, and discovered that the membrane over the temple (the region of injury) was not penetrated. During the operation Mr. Lee somewhat recovered his consciousness, but all recollection of facts, locations or faces was entirely gone. His physicians pronounce the case as extremely hazardous, and express the belief that, if he should recover, his intellectual faculties will be so impaired as to preclude the possibility of his resuming his pastoral functions. Mr. Lee's family and congregation are deeply affected by this sad blow. It was but a week or so since Mr. Lee was garroted and robbed in Beekman-street, losing his gold watch, gold studs and some $50 in money. Mr. Lee has been made to feel most singularly the force of the old saying, that "troubles never come singly."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Burning of Mrs. Cusick.—Mrs. Ellen Cusick, of No. 60 Baxter-street, who was alleged to have been burned by her husband, James Cusick, setting fire to her clothing, on Sunday night, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday. Coroner Gover held an inquest on the body. It appeared from the testimony that the woman was grossly intoxicated at the time of the accident, and set fire to her clothing. The Coroner discharged Cusick from custody.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Yorkville.—Yesterday afternoon a man, supposed to be Mr. John E. Dean, of Eighty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue, butcher, was instantly killed, at the Yorkville station, while attempting to go on board a train bound to Harlem, having been struck by an inward-bound express train from New-Haven. The body was taken to the Eighty-sixth-street Police-station, where an inquest is to be held to-day.

Good News.—There will be a Prophet's meeting to-night, 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, room No. 24, at which the Prophet will tell some good news. The proceeds, above expenses, will be given to an orphan asylum.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Downfall.—The examination of Carrie Smith and three young men, named Knowles, Hillington and Greene, employes on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, mentioned yesterday as having been arrested at 3 o'clock Sunday morning by the police of Jersey City on a charge of disorderly conduct, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock before Justice Bedford, acting Recorder, and resulted in the discharge of all the parties. The young woman made the following statement: She said that she was married to a young man in Alexandria, Va., and lived for some time happily and contented, and with a good prospect for the future. Her husband, however, became neglectful of her, grew debased in his actions, and finally, to add to his other base deeds, committed a rape on a young girl. About the same time he removed his wife to a house of ill-fame; she being ignorant of the character of the house, but soon discovering what kind of a place it was, she left and applied for and obtained a divorce. In the meantime, he was arrested for commiting the rape and was sent to prison. The woman then procured employment in Philadelphia, but in a short time was induced by a man with whom she became acquainted to give up her business and live with him. After awhile he also deserted her, and she then formed the acquaintance of a brakeman on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, who paid her fare from Philadelphia to New-York. In the latter city she obtained a situation in a concert-saloon, where she receives five dollars a week and pays seven dollars per week for her board. On Sunday morning she came to Jersey City on the arrival of the owl train to meet the above-mentioned brakeman, who, after obtaining refreshments for himself and her at Myers' saloon, in Exchange-place, conducted her to the car, in which she was found by the police, to stay until morning. In the car, when they arrived there, were the three young men who were arrested, they, it appears, sleeping there every morning after the arrival of the train, and consequently refused to leave. While wrangling about the right to the car, a half dozen of rowdies who had followed the couple from the saloon, entered the car and forcibly attempted to ravish the person of the female. A disturbance ensued which was overheard by the police, when they made a descent upon the parties. The brakeman was one of those who fled on the approach of the officers, but the three young men belonging to the train remained and were taken into custody, but on the examination yesterday afternoon, as above stated, were released.

Fire.—At 12 o'clock on Sunday night a small temporary building belonging to Messrs. Edge, fireworks manufacturers, in Jersey City, and in which was stored a small quantity of bengola composition, was set on fire and partly destroyed. Damage about $50.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	144	200	Mich. S. & N. I. ...s3	[illegible]
20,000	do ...b3	144	100	do	[illegible]
20,000	do	143⅞	100	do	[illegible]
1100	Erie R.	83½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	[illegible]
600	do ...s10	83¼	200	do	[illegible]
100	Hud. Riv. R.	108¼	200	do	[illegible]
400	Reading R.	102⅞	300	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
200	do ...s15	102⅞	200	do ...s15	[illegible]

Market very dull but steady.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. Grundy Says

That Sozodont eclipses all other preparations for the teeth and gums. And what Mrs. G. says is reiterated most emphatically by ninety-nine one-hundredths of the intelligence, beauty and fashion of the land.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 17 | Sun sets..... 6 50 | Moon sets... 7 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 8 25 | Gov. Island. 9 14 | Hell Gate....10 3[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Dorr, Beaufort.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Brigs Royal Standard, (Br.,) Russell, Annapolis, N. S., Edmiston Bros.; Martha, (Br.,) Morine, St. John, N. B., D. Starr & Son; Zero, (Br.,) Benson, Cow Bay, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Maid of Erin, (Br.,) Davis, Pictou; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, Nassau, Darrell & Nash; Maria, (Br.,) King, Para and a market, Burdett & Everett; T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Prudelen, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners E. C. Scranton, Staplin, Richmond, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Dwight, Lane, Tobasco, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Trident, Robinson, Philadelphia, J. S. Ingraham; W. McCobb, Chipman, Providence, R. P. Buck & Co.; R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. R. Bennet, Wood, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; O. P. Binns, Taylor, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; N. Hunter, Hanksen, Charleston, Murray & Nephew.

Sloop Mary Eliza, Hayes, Richmond, J. F. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Ladona, Hovey, New-Orleans 10th, Balize at 11 P. M., to G. Heineken & Palmore. Lat. 26 24, lon. 79 24, spoke bark Speedwell. 18th inst., 80 miles north of Hatteras, in a N. E. gale, broke one of the air-pumps, which detained us 48 hours to repair; drove us 60 miles to the southward. 20th, lat. 38 08, lon. 73 30, exchanged signals with a brig, showing a white signal, with letter W. in the centre, strg. N.; same day, 25 miles S. of Cape May, saw steamship Ericsson, hence for Aspinwall.

U. S. steam transport Hero, (of Jersey,) Loveland, Baltimore 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Aug. 20, at 10 A. M., passed steamship Yazoo, 10 miles south of Chincoteague, bound S.

Steamship Creole, King, Richmond and Norfolk 2[illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Carroll, Lennau, Baltimore 46 hours, with mdse. to C. W. Pervail.

Steamship Kalorama, Dentz, Baltimore 60 hours, in ballast to Smith & Dunning.

Steamship James S. Green, Young, Philadelphia 2[illegible] hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Hydranger, C. W. Rogers, Georgetown, S. C., 16th inst., via Wilmington 19th.

Steamship Idaho, Holmes, Washington 54 hours, with ordnance to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Morris, Washington 41 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Charles C. Leary, Doyley, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with cotton and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Philadelphia 30 hours, to master.

Steamship Cahawba, ——, New-Orleans Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Leary Bros.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Louisa Moore, Wilson, Newbern 55 hours, to Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Ella, Smith, Fortress Monroe 32 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Duisberg, (Pruss.,) Holljes, Rotterdam 43 ds., with mdse. and 61 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. July 30, lat. 47, lon. 34, spoke Bremen ship Orpheus, from Bremen for New-York; same time, saw Fr. ship Union, bound E.

Bark Navarino, (of London,) Lewis, Rio de Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Rodocanachi & Franghiadi.

Bark J. Godfrey, Fuller, New-Orleans 25 ds., with cotton, flour, etc., to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Bark Pleiades, Miller, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield.

Bark Almoner, (of Searsport,) Lampher, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to B. P. Sherman.

Bark C. E. Rosenbury, (of Barnstable,) Crowell, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Arrow, (of St. John, N. F.,) Dyer, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Unicorn, (Br., new,) Lake, Kempt, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Emma, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Howe, Goree 42 ds., to Merchant & Carman.

Brig Polledo, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Norton, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Milo, Killin, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Z. Secor, Baker, Georgetown, S. C., 16 ds., with wood and resin to master. Aug. 13, Cape Henry bearing W. 30 miles, saw steamship Emily B. Souder, bound N., under canvas.

Schr. Mary Kelley, (Br.,) Reed, Trinidad, Cuba 20 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. P. Kirtland, Christie, Lingan 17 ds., with coal to H. S. Rackett & Son.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Whelpley, Bridgeport, C. B., 19 ds., with coal to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. H. H. Cleveland, Thomas, Lingan 15 ds., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. G. W. Carpenter, (of Portland,) Edmonds, Bridgeport, C. B., 17 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Anderson, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton to Connor & Memford.

Schr. Julia, Taylor, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Elizabeth & Eleanor, Brummell, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Julius Webb, Ackley, Chrystal River 19 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Sarah, Thomas, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Montana, Sawyer, Calais 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hero, Foss, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gov. Arnold, Nash, Millbridge 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Denton, Mobile 24 ds., with cotton to Strong & Macey.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Hawley, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Iola, Taylor, Provincetown, with fish to Crowell & Paine.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Reid, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Perry, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. A. Robinson, Merritt, Virginia 2 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. George Thomas, Langdon, Baltimore 7 ds., coal.

Schr. Charger, Smith, Cold Spring, for Albany.

Schr. Fakir, Phillips, Harwich.

Schr. H. Williams, Harlow, Providence.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Boston.

Schr. Maggie Bell, ——, Harwich.

Schr. W. O. Pitts, Lester, Virginia, with wood.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Lockwood, Fall River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 21—Arr. steamers Norman, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; brigs Example, from Cape Haytien; C. C. Cary, from Sagua; S. G. Adams, from Philadelphia; schrs. Clara L. Sparks, from Jacmel; E. S. Traisden, from Miragoane.

Also, arr. brigs Elsey, Miragoane; Ocean Wave, Philadelphia; Eurus, do.; D. B. Doane, do.; bark Surinam, Barbadoes. Returned, schr. Oneida, hence, of and for Baltimore for repairs, having been run into by an unknown schr. and damaged in rigging and stern.

Foreign Ports.

At Cape Haytien, July 25, bark Abd-el-Kader, for Nevassa next day.

At Miragoane, Aug. 2, brig B. Inginac, for New-York in 7 days.

At Jacmel, July 31, bark Union, for New-York.

HOURS AT HOME

FOR SEPTEMBER---NOW READY.

For Table of Contents, see fifth page of this morning's Times.

AM. NEWS CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

SHIRT NOTICE.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., hereby notify CONSUMERS that their celebrated "Sea Island"* "soft finish" WHITE SHIRTS, which are retailed on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50—*never less than $4 each*—can now be obtained at their new Retail Department, No. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, at THREE DOLLARS EACH, the lowest wholesale price. Six shirts will be sent by express "C. O. D.," and can be returned at our expense if not found satisfactory. Men's furnishings in great variety. Superior linen collars $2 per dozen.

*Trade Mark—Entered according to act of Congress.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON,

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 495, Aug. 21, 1865.

14, 64, 58, 61, 65, 70, 72, 19, 48, 7, 71, 36, 57.

KENTUCKY—Class No. 496, Aug. 21, 1865.

53, 54, 56, 14, 77, 20, 32, 72, 75, 37, 38, 29, 13, 5.

SHELBY—Extra Class No. 395, Aug. 21, 1865.

31, 2, 8, 75, 73, 1, 41, 48, 26, 37, 23, 62, 30

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

SHELBY—Class No. 396, Aug. 21, 1865.

27, 19, 37, 74, 38, 26, 23, 45, 77, 44, 53, 40, 61, 15.

SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.